The Centre Reporter.

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FELL INTO THE FLAMES.

AN AGED WOMAN LOSES HER LIFE IN A BURNING BUILDING.

While Endeavoring to Save Valuables from her Dwelling, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, near Boalsburg, is Burned to Death.

Last Friday afternoon, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyers, the widow of William Meyers, deceased, about one mile from Boalsburg, fell back into the flames on the second floor, while endeavoring to save some of her household goods from her dwelling, which was on fire, and was burned to an unrecognizable mass of human flesh.

The fire started about four o'clock in the afternoon. The dwelling is situated on the hills southeast of Boalsburg. Mrs. Meyers and a near neighbor, Mrs. Lucas, at the time the fire started were in the garden. Flames were darting from the outkitchen, where the fire originated. The outkitchen was only a few feet from the house, and the flames quickly communicated to the house. To save the household effects was the ladies' only thought, as the house was doomed. The door way was on fire, being impossible to enter by it Mrs. Meyers climbed in through the east window. Mrs. Lucas begged her not to run the dangerous risk in entering the burning building, but Mrs. Meyers proceeded up stairs, intending to throw out a few valuables. Her grandson had all his good clothes, a watch and about thirty-five dollars of money up stairs, and she also had some money there. The building was of frame and very dry, together with a strong wind, and caused the building to burn very rapidly.

Meanwhile the flames and smoke attracted the attention of Edward Rupp, and another boy working in the field near by. They ran to the rescue, arriving at the house about the time Mrs. Meyers reached the second floor. She threw out of the window a feather bed, endeavoring also to get out a trunk. The boys beckoned and called to her to jump for her life, at the same time they placed the featherbed beneath the window. She attempted to climb out of the window when she was overcome by the smoke and flames and fell back into the burning building, and that was the last they saw of her alive.

After the building was burned to the ground and the heat had somewhat subsided, men found the remains of the unfortunate woman in the cellar, directly beneath where the stairway had been. Her limbs were burned off; the location of the right shoulder was prominent, however, and that was the only member of the body the place for which could be located. The head was burned off; nothing remained but the trunk, a great part of the limbs were not found, as they are unrecognizable, in fact it took close observation to tell that it was the body of a human being. The remains were interred at Tusseyville Sunday afternoon.

The deceased was about seventy years of age; she lived alone in summer, while her grandson worked among the farmers. The origin of the fire must have been from the cook stove in the kitchen in which she had that day been baking.

Negro Burned for Murder and Rape.

Sam Hose the murderer of Alfred Cranford and the ravisher of his wife, was burned at the stake 2 miles from Newman, Ga., in the presence of 2500 people.

The negro fiend entered the house while the parents and children sat at the supper table. With an axe he split the head of the husband, knocked the wife unconscious and lying in the blood of the father, the mother was ravished. The negro fled, blackened his mulatto face, but was discovered by the yellow skin under his collar.

He was arrested and thrown into prison, but an immense mob took him from jail. A chain was fastened about him and he was pulled a few feet up the trunk of a tree; wood and brush were piled around him; some of the lynchers cut off his ears and fingers as mementoes; a can of coal oil was poured upon his head, and the match applied. When he was roasted to death the crowd rushed pell-mell to the tree, cutting bits of flesh from the body, to be kept as souveniers.

Brungard Confessed.

George C. Brungard, the tenant on the Puella Dornblazer farm, near Mackeyville, who was accused of setting fire to the farm barn, was given a hearing in Lock Haven, on Friday afternoon, and bound over for court. It is reported that detective Keller has wrung a confession from Brungard. He confessed that he burned the barn to cover up traces of his guilt in stealing grain and plank and also on account of animosity.

All the news for $1.50 in the Reporter

"Farmer" Hamilton Gets a Plum.

"Farmer" John Hamilton, of State College, gets a nice plum from Governor Stone, for making speeches last summer in behalf of the iniquities of Quayism. His reward is the appointment as Secretary of Agriculture, at $3500 per year.

Quay shook the plum tree; Stone picked up the plum and handed it over to "farmer" John.

Under Hastings, for being a friend of Hastings, "farmer" Hamilton was appointed Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, at $3000 per year. To turn anti-Hastings he fares $500 per year better and for that old friendships and consistency are thrown upon the refuse cart.

Evidently John Hamilton will make it his aim to set his sails so that, no matter who shakes the plum tree, "farmer" John Hamilton can be right there to claim the fruit.

"Farmer" John Hamilton, you evidently know something about "farming."

The Haul of Big Fish.

A big haul of counterfeiters has been made at Lancaster with accomplices at Philadelphia. Prominent officials and business men are among those arrested and it is said to be the largest haul of counterfeiters ever made. The counterfeiting was that of stamps for cigar boxes, and it is asserted that a million of cigars have gone to all parts of the country, with these stamps on the boxes. $100 silver certificates were also counterfeited.

Among those arrested for being in with the Lancaster and Philadelphia counterfeiting plot, were the following big fish:

Ellery P. Ingham, ex-United States Attorney, of Philadelphia.

Harvey K. Newitt, ex-Assistant United States District Attorney, of Philadelphia.

Samuel B. Downey, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of the Ninth Internal Revenue District of Pennsylvania, of Lancaster.

W. M. Jacobs, cigar manufacturer, of Lancaster.

Wm. Kendig, cigar manufacturer, of Lancaster.

James Burns, Kendig's foreman.

Arthur Taylor, expert engraver, of Philadelphia.

B. S. Bredell, expert engraver and mechanic, of Philadelphia.

The officials first named were Quay shouters.

It is estimated the government lost $140,000 by the counterfeit stamps, and the number of cigars thus put out runs into many millions, scattered all over the country and many have been confiscated in cities as far as San Francisco.

Ex-U. S. District Attorneys, Revenue Collectors, and the proprietors of Lancaster's largest cigar manufactory, are among those arrested in the great haul of counterfeiters.

Remarkable Senatorial Contest.

The Senatorial contest at Harrisburg, which was ended on 19 inst., was the most remarkable in the history of the State in more than one particular, remarks the Phil'a Times. A study of the votes shows the unlucky 13 to have followed Quay from the beginning to the end of the balloting. There were 13 candidates on the first ballot and Quay was just thirteen short of election. On many other ballots the 13 pushed itself into prominence and on the last turned itself around and made 31, the number of votes Quay lacked of election. During the 79 ballots Quay received 4,806 votes, or an average of 60 66-79 on each ballot; Jenks, 3,427 votes, or an average of 43 30-79, and B. F. Jones received 138, or an average of 69, the highest average of all the candidates, due to his two ballots. Of the other candidates John Dalzell was voted for on 56 ballots and received 751 votes; John Stewart, 40 ballots and 306 votes; George F. Huff, 39 ballots and 262 votes; E. A. Irvin, 45 ballots and 242 votes; Charles W. Stone, 39 ballots and 141 votes; Chas. Tubbs, 40 ballots and 122 votes; Alvin Markle, 31 ballots and 89 votes; P. A. B. Widener, 34 ballots and 80 votes; Charles E. Rice, 37 ballots and 58 votes; F. M. Riter, 31 ballots and 51 votes; Galusha Grow, 38 ballots and 40 votes; Charles E. Smith, 21 ballots and 30 votes; Hu. Eastburn, 3 ballots and 12 votes; J. F. Downing, 5 ballots and 8 votes; B. F. Hale, 1 ballot and 1 vote.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, New York.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity. —W. G. Phippin, editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

QUAY'S APPOINTMENT ILLEGAL.

Opinions From Sound and Solid Authorities

Opinion of George A. Jenks: In answer to a request for his opinion on the subject, George A. Jenks, late Democratic candidate for Governor and also for United States Senator, telegraphed from his home, in Brookville, to the Ledger as follows: "As the vacancy in the Senatorial office did not occur during the recess of the Legislature of the State, the Executive of the State has no power to make an appointment to fill such vacancy. See Paragraphs 1 and 2, Section 3, Article 1, Constitution of the United States; Revised Statutes, Sections 14 to 19, inclusive."

The Constitution says: "If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The Philadelphia Ledger: "The vacancies to be filled in this manner are such as 'happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature,' and inasmuch as the vacancy in the succession to Mr. Quay occurred by the expiration of his term during the session of the Legislature, the Constitution to sustain this action must be given an unwarranted and unreasonable construction, according to the view of many able constitutional lawyers and statesmen and the apparently settled action of the Senate. In cases arising under similar or nearly similar circumstances the Senate, which is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, has not recognized the power of a Governor to appoint a Senator after the Legislature having the opportunity to fill a vacancy arising from the expiration of the term has failed to do so. In 1893 the Governor of Montana appointed Lee Mantle as Senator, the lawfully organized Legislature having failed to elect, after taking many ballots; but the Senate refused to give him the seat, and the State was without full representation for a long time. In the case of John B. Allen, of Washington, which seems to be on all fours with the Quay case, the Senate rejected the Governor's appointee. In the cases of A. C. Beckwith and A. L. New, Senatorial appointees of the Governor of Wyoming, and that of Henry W. Corbett, appointed by the Governor of Oregon, the Senate held firmly to the decision in the Mantle case.

The Corbet case, decided by the Senate February 28, 1898, was exhaustively debated in all its constitutional bearings, and the Senate, following precedents, decided that Mr. Corbett was not entitled to take his seat by the decisive vote of 50 to 19.

Mr. Quay did not vote, being paired with Mr. Morgan. Mr. Quay, himself now occupying a position not as strong as Mr. Corbett, then did, was, however, among those Senators who opposed Mr. Corbett's admission to the body as the Governor's appointee.

Mr. Quay also placed himself on record against the admission of Mr. Mantle as a gubernatorial appointee.

NEWS NOTES.

The bribery cases are to be pushed to trial.

French publicists say privately McKinley will never subdue the Philippine islands.

California's Governor has followed Stone's precedent and appointed Burns Senator, the case being similar to that of Quay. This makes four such cases. The Senate will likely throw out the entire grist.

More regiments have been sent to Manila, where the war, months ago, was pronounced a fizzle.

Our soldiers made a disastrous Sunday charge, upon the town of Quengua, six miles northwest of Manila. Col. Stotsenburg, the brave Nebraskan who led the charge, was killed with a loss of seven of his men.

The President has the toothache which brought on neuralgia. That's the way with many of us who are not presidents.

Wanted to Buy Green Goods.

A Cambria county man was swindled out of $300 by sharpers last week, who worked the "green goods" game on him to perfection. He had made arrangements with three eastern men to pay them the sum before mentioned for $3,000 in counterfeit made, as they explained, from plates stolen from the United States treasury department. When they met in Johnstown, the swindlers hesitated about showing the spurious money. Meantime they had secured the $300. Finally they said they would go and get the "queer" and handed him back an envelope exactly like the one which the Cambria county man had given then with his money enclosed. When the would be purchaser opened the envelope he found it filled with paper instead of his $300.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

GENERAL MILES DARED TO TELL THE TRUTH.

And may be Censured by the Whitewashing Committee.—Quay Cannot Get in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Major Lee, who has been the personal representative of Gen. Miles before the Court of Inquiry, made a speech summing up the evidence taken during the inquiry that any lawyer might have been proud of. He showed that every allegation made by Gen. Miles has been fully sustained by good evidence, but if the Algerites are correct in their outline of the report, which the Court will make in a few days, probably this week, the evidence is to be ignored, Alger and Eagan whitewashed, and Gen. Miles and the officers who dared to tell the truth about the beef furnished the army, censured. If that sort of a report is submitted, a wave of indignation is likely to sweep over this country that when compared with that which followed the whitewashing of Alger by the War Commission, will be as a tornado to a summer zephyr. The people of this country have decided this case on the evidence and if Mr. McKinley is unwise enough to allow his friendship for Algerism and his dislike for Gen. Miles to cause him to use his official influence to get a report contrary to the evidence, so much the worse for Mr. McKinley. The country has been disposed, through all the dirty mess, to believe in the personal integrity of Mr. McKinley, and that he was the victim of his political obligations to Alger, but public opinion cannot be made to stand too great a strain.

The Republican managers are trying to get Mr. Hobert to announce that, owing to his health, he will not be a candidate for renomination, but he has so far declined to do so, although his health is really in a serious condition. Boss Platt and some other New York Republicans think that "Teddy" Roosevelt would be effectually shelved if made the tail of the McKinley ticket, and Mr. McKinley, who is a little bit afraid of Teddy as a rival for the first place, is said not to be averse to the idea, provided that Hobart, whom he really likes, can be persuaded to voluntarily take himself out of the way.

Politicians have no difficulty in reading the play made by Governor Stone, of Pa., when he appointed Quay Senator, immediately following his acquittal by a Philadelphia jury of the charge of conspiracy to rob the state. That appointment was not made with any expectation that the accompanying credentials would ever be used in Washington. Gov. Stone and Mr. Quay both know that the Senate has repeatedly, within the last few years, denied the right of a Governor to fill a vacancy in the Senate which the legislature of the state has failed to fill, after having had an opportunity to do so. The appointment was made for its moral effect upon the Republicans of the Pennsylvania legislature, which is likely to be called in extra session, nominally for other reasons, but in reality solely for the purpose of giving Quay another chance for getting himself reelected.

Admiral Schley is understood to contemplate asking an investigation of the implied charges and inuendoes made against him by the Sampson clique in the Navy Department. If he does, he will not ask it of the Navy Department, but will go direct to Congress and ask that a thorough investigation be made by a non-partisan committee.

The Hanna McKinley men are already beginning to see that the retirement of Czar Reed doesn't call for as much rejoicing on their part, as they thought it did when it was first made public. It will remove a powerful enemy from the pathway of the administration, but there is danger that the scramble for Speakership, which has already started, may create a number of smaller enemies who may be able to do more damage to administration plans and politics than one big enemy like Mr. Reed. Boss Hanna is not in any doubt about his success in naming the next Speaker, but he is growing very much afraid of the sore spots that will be left among the disappointed, when his choice becomes known. A prominent Republican Senator, discussing this matter with a friend, said: "I shall miss my guess if Hanna and McKinley do not both bitterly regret the retirement of Reed before the new Speaker has got fairly used to the position." Mr. Payne, of New York, notwithstanding the understanding that Mr. Sherman, of the same state was to be the eastern candidate for Speaker, has shied his castor in the ring and declared himself a candidate. There will be lots of fun, and possibly some good political capital for the Democrats in the coming fight over the Speakership.

Owing to a call of the German Ambassador at the State Department, Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, has received a strong official hint not to repeat the story he told at a New York banquet about the way in which Admiral Dewey humbled the German Naval Commander in Manila Bay, last year, when the Germans tried to get a little uppish. It is denied that the German Ambassador made any complaint about Capt. Coghlan's story, but of course, everybody knows that it is a part of diplomacy to deny anything and everything whenever it is deemed policy to do so.

Bicycle Paths.

Governor Stone has returned to the house with his approval the bill providing for the construction and maintenance of side paths along the highways to townships for the use of bicycles and pedestrians, providing for the appointment of side path commissioners, prescribing their duties and the duties of the assessors in the assessment of bicycles and providing for levying, collecting and disbursement of a tax of $1, on bicycles.

The bicycle bill provides that, upon petition of at least twenty-five freeholders, residents of a county, who are bicyclers, the court shall appoint three resident wheelmen as side path commissioners, to serve without compensation other than necessary expenses. A tax of one dollar or so much thereof as may be recommended by the side path commissioners shall be paid upon each bicycle in the county. Returns of the number and ownership of the wheels are to be made by the regular assessors. The taxes shall constitute a side path fund, to be used for construction and maintenance of the paths, which shall be built between the roadway proper and the abutting land, and shall not be less than three nor more than six feet wide, measuring from the outside of the ditches.

Another bill, which passed the house finally and went to the Senate, provide that for wilfully injuring or obstructing side paths constructed under the law signed an offender shall be punished by a fine of $10 or thirty days' imprisonment or both.

How a Preacher Made an Arrest.

Rev. Dr. Berkham, of the Free Will Brethren Church, who rides a long and tiresome circuit in Mercer county, W. Va., among the mountains, is also one of sheriff H. S. White's best deputies. The sheriff frequently gives him big bundles of papers to serve as he makes his monthly trips over his circuit.

At night, lately, at Spanishburg, the congregation gathered for divine worship, as the preacher could not stay till Sunday. After he had given out the hymn and had read the text Rev. Mr. Berkham noticed two fugitives in the congregation, for whom he had warrants.

Mr. Berkham quietly drew his revolver, walked down the aisle, placed the men under arrest, handcuffed them, fastened the handcuffs by a dog chain to the pulpit, and proceeded with the sermon as if nothing had happened. He deputized four men to take the prisoners to Bluefield, and proceeded on his circuit.

Still More and More Great Trusts.

New Jersey has two new trusts in incubation. The capitalization of one will be $1,000,000,000, and of the other $500,000,000. In each case it will be a consolidation of copper interests in various parts of the country. The incorporation fees of these two companies will bring to the State Treasury $300,000. It is said these two trusts will file their certificates this week.

It is reported a company will be chartered this week having for its purpose the consolidation of electric railroads in the vicinity of Reading, Pa. This company is to be capitalized for $10,000,000.

No Rifle Practice.

The abandonment of the annual encampment this year is not the only loss which the members of the National Guard will meet under the re-organization bill. That there will be no camp this year is settled and now it is learned from good authority that General Stewart has about made up his mind that there will be no rifle practice season this year in order that the money thus saved may be used in other channels where it is needed. These two decisions will be a great blow to the members of the guard, all of whom count upon the encampments to relieve the monotony of the weekly drills and most of whom take a greater interest in rifle practice than any other feature of the guardsman's life.

Band Tournament at Tyrone.

The state band association will have a grand tournament and musical blow at Tyrone, June 28–29. Pennsylvania and New York bands will contest for the prize. First day, parades, bike and horse races; second day for the bands.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Wishing for June.

Half the time 'tis wishing
June were here;
Half the time recalling
Her career,
Yet for half the roses
That appear
Who would not go sighing
Half a year?

Many months are tyrants
To defeat,
June's a shining princess
All would greet,
With the sun conspiring
How to seat
In our yearning bosoms
What is sweet.

Oh, that June were reigning
All the year;
Oh, that roses ever
Gave us cheer;
Oh, that hearts were strangers
To a tear;
Always gayly singing:
June is here!
Therefore bid her welcome
Like a queen,
And around your temples
Bind her green,
Routing out old Sorrow;
And from Laughter borrow
Roses for to-morrow,
And a sunny gleam
That shall brightly last you
Till the winter cast you
June's unfading dream.

—Chicago Record.

Buds and foliage are appearing.

Warm and clear days from 20 to 24.

Daniel Fleisher is gaining in health under the balminess of spring.

There is not much left in our wheat fields for a catch-up to work on.

Two rival telephone lines now ring for hello in this town, each at $2 per month.

Aaron Luckenbach has changed his residence from Nebraska to Scio, Oregon.

Trout fishing, so far has been good, bad and indifferent; the editor baited 75 the other day.

Spring Mills' anthracite coal excitement was immense. May it be followed by (coal) breakers.

With so many telephone wires thro' this town, as now, we should be safe in dispensing with lightning rods.

Charles, 18 year old son of Daniel Grieb, of Nittany valley, had a growth in the throat removed in the hospital.

Wanamaker intends to build a 12 story four million dollar store building on the site of his present store in Philadelphia.

Rev. Rarick's appointments, Sunday April 30: Centre Hall, communion, 10 a. m.; Spring Mills, 7 p. m.; Tusseyville, 2 p. m.

Dust is nigh ankle deep in our streets and each passing rig raises it in clouds. This unpleasantness will continue until sprinkling by rain brings relief.

Several thousand miners idle for two weeks in the Clearfield and central soft coal region, resumed work this week pending a settlement of a difference over wages.

A large, new stable has been erected on the premises of the U. Ev. parsonage. Pastor Rhodes was the master builder—mechanically handy at any thing.

Friends of John Rohn, a wealthy lumberman of West Keating, Clinton county, claim to have evidence that he was murdered and his body hidden in the woods.

We had 27 snows the past winter. The snowfall in inches, each month, was as follows: November 4 in.; December 17 in.; January 9½ in.; February 27½ in.; March 4½ in.; April 1 in.

The tenth annual convention of the State Undertakers' Association will be held June 7 and 8, at Bellefonte. The day should be given to serious thought by all the inhabitants of the place and business be suspended.

There are 14 'phones of the new telephone company placed for "hello" in our town, namly: Dr. Jacobs, Dr. Emerick, Runkle's hotel, Bank, Wolf & Crawford, Kurtz, Huyett, Colyer, Smith & Co. store, Benner store, Alexander, Creamery.

The Democratic County Committee met at Bellefonte on Monday and apportioned the delegates for the various districts for the next three years. A resolution commending Senator Wm. C. Heinle, and representatives R. M. Foster and J. H. Wetzel, for manfully standing by their party during the recent session, was passed unanimously, also a resolution endorsing C. M. Bower for supreme judge.

Since the snubbing of Hastings' adherents by Bellefonte's Quay statesmen, it is now attempted to snub Democratic mayor Naginey. Some of the members of council, selected the policemen for the town and mayor Naginey refused to confirm them on the ground that, according to a borough ordinance, he had the right to select them. Council determined that his wishes should not be respected and that a justice of the peace should swear in the policemen. This was done and some further trouble is expected.

OTIS' FRESH DILEMMA.

Troops Needed in the Islands Still Held by Spanish.

RIPE FOR ANARCHY.

Americans Not Prepared to Replace the Spanish Garrisons About to be Withdrawn From Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago—Proposed Exchange of Prisoners—Sharp Brush With Rebels.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—Spain's evacuation of the Philippine Islands will be practically completed by the withdrawal of the Spanish garrison from Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, and from the Sulu Islands, and if the United States assumes control of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands on the Spaniards withdrawing, the military authorities here must, in order to garrison those islands, diminish the forces of American troops, which are already too small.

There was almost mutiny among the Spanish troops in the islands because they were ordered to proceed to the Ladrone Islands and the Caroline Islands, some of them refusing to do so, claiming that their enlistment had expired. The latter were exempted and allowed to return to Spain.

The native troops in the Spanish garrisons are in a sad plight. They must accompany the Spaniards or risk the vengeance of their compatriots. The Spaniards propose to disband them, but they refuse to give up their arms.

The natives of Zamboanga, emboldened by the suspicious capture of the armaments on board the Spanish gunboats, which were purchased there by Francisco Reyes, of this place, are likely to prove troublesome when the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn from the coast town of the Island of Mindanao. It is believed that the smoldering tribal wars will then be resumed, anarchy will prevail, and the inhabitants of nearly every village will fight with their neighbors.

A tripartite exchange of prisoners will be arranged, if it is possible to negotiate with the Filipinos as if they were a civilized nation. If the Filipinos consent to release the Spanish prisoners, the Americans might release the Tagalos they hold prisoners, in return for which Spain would free her political prisoners. The provisions of the Paris treaty would thus be carried out.

The Spanish Commission hesitates to enter the Filipino lines, fearing treachery, although Aguinaldo has guaranteed the safety of the Commissioners.

The release of the Filipinos held by the Americans might be distinctly advantageous, as they all claim to have been converted to the American cause by the good treatment they have received, and announce themselves to be anxious to influence their friends in favor of the policy of the United States.

A scouting party of the Minnesota regiment, near Guiguinto, between Malolos and Bigga, met a superior force of Filipinos. The Americans repulsed the enemy's attack, until, just as their ammunition was failing, the Minnesotans were re-enforced by two companies of American troops, and the rebels were scattered. One soldier of the Minnesota regiment was wounded.

A body of about 100 rebels tried to break through the lines of Price's battalion of the Fourth Regiment at Pasig, but they were repulsed without any loss on the American side.

MAY BE SAFE.

Insurgents Said to be Treating Their Prisoners in a Humane Manner.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—Admiral Dewey has been notified of the strange disappearance of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore and 14 members of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown. The Yorktown anchored off Baler, on the east coast of the Island of Luzon, and about 200 miles from here, where there was a Spanish garrison of about 50 men, which had been defending itself against several hundred Filipinos for months past.

Lieutenant Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Standley and a boat's crew were sent up the river from Baler Bay to communicate with the Spaniards, the town of Baler being situated some distance inland. Ensign Standley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reports that he heard three volleys, a bugle call and cheers from up the river, but that the automatic gun which was part of the equipment of the boat was not heard firing.

Standley later paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe. A search was made for the Yorktown's boat and her crew, but no trace of them was found, and the Yorktown sailed for Iloilo, from which place her commander cabled to Admiral Dewey his theories that the Filipinos had captured or sunk the boat or that the Spaniards had rescued the American party.

The Admiral will take prompt steps to rescue the prisoners.

Brig.-Gen. Charles King, who has been taken suddenly ill and who is unable to continue in command of his brigade, has been relieved of further duty and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing from here for home.

Word From Otis.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The following cable has just been received from General Otis:

"Manila.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Lawton returned from lake country 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. Insurgents much scattered; retreat before our forces; await opportunity to attack detachments. Better class of people tired of war; desire peace. Enemy build hope on return of our volunteers to United States. Its army much demoralized, and loss by desertions and death large. Will probably prosecute guerrilla warfare, looting and burning country which it occupied. Health and spirits of troops good. Volunteers' return will commence about May 5.

"Will render willing service until return transports available. Embarkation will continue through June and July. Reports from Visayan Islands continue very encouraging. Interisland commerce heavy; customs receipts increasing.

"OTIS."

FIELD OF LABOR.

Illinois has 109 railroads.
Canada has a skunk farm.
Carpenters have 800 unions.
Uncle Sam has 60,000 barbers.
California sends butter to Japan.
New York has 25,000 millionaires.
St. Paul hasn't an idle union brewer.
St. Louis saloons are again open on Sunday.
America makes 4,000,000 false teeth annually.
In Italy charcoal costs from $16 to $20 a ton.

THE NEWS.

A new first-class theatre to cost, with the land, $400,000, is to be erected in San Francisco.

Fire destroyed the large department store of Elwer & Co., at Newcastle, Pa. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $60,000.

Handry De Roseby, the second victim of the stabbing affair which followed a dance at Winslow, Me., is dead.

Philip D. Crisp, of the carriage building firm of Fitzgibbon & Crisp, of Trenton, N. J., committed suicide by hanging himself in his office.

The government sale of mules at Chickamauga Park has been a remarkable success, something over 300 animals being sold, netting in the neighborhood of $20,000.

The large tannery and yards of the United States Leather Company, at Lincoln, Me., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at $150,000.

The plant of the Central Oil and Gas Stove Company, at Gardner, Mass., comprising nine buildings, was damaged by fire to the extent of $75,000.

The investigation of the riot near the Presidio has virtually fallen through, Rehfeld, the saloonkeeper, whose place was burned, being unable to identify any of the men as being connected with the affair.

State Labor Commissioner Schmidt, of Indiana, announced to Governor Mount that he had submitted the Governor's plan for settlement of the Alexandria Glass Works strike to the locked out men, and that the men approved of it and are willing to return to work.

The Tamarack, Osceola, Tamarack, jr., and Kearsarge copper mines at Calumet, Mich., were compelled to close on account of a strike at their stamp mills at South Lake Linden. About 2,500 men are out of employment through the strike of 300 men at the mills.

The Connecticut House of Representatives adopted a resolution providing that the Connecticut Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to secure an amendment to the act or May 4, 1898, which shall provide that only first-class battleships and cruisers shall be named for the States.

The President, after consultation with members of his cabinet, decided not to organize for the present the volunteer army authorized by Congress. General Otis was instructed to arrange for the return to the United States of the volunteers in the Philippines.

Representatives Sherman, of New York, and Hopkins, of Illinois, are the leading candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Hon. Thomas B. Reed will resign his seat in Congress to enter into a business connection in New York.

Porto Rican commissioners petition the administration for free trade relations between the United States and the island, and ask that the people of Porto Rico be given temporarily a territorial form of government.

Medical men advocate the creation of a new cabinet position, the head of which would be charged with the supervision of measures designed to guard the public health.

Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, was re-elected president of the Sons of the Revolution, in national convention at Denver.

James P. Taliaferro was elected United States Senator from Florida. The joint convention of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned without electing a successor to M. S. Quay.

Three inmates of a Mennonite Orphans' Home at Berne, Ind., were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the building.

Governor Johnson, of Alabama, has called a special session of the Legislature to repeal the act providing for a constitutional convention.

Matthew Clark, a well-known resident of York county, Pa., living near the town of Constitution, hanged himself to a beam in his workshop. Melancholy induced by bad health is said to be the cause of the suicide. Mr. Clark was about seventy-two years old.

Professor Young, of Princeton, stated that an expedition will be sent from Princeton to North Carolina to make observations on the sun's total eclipse, which will occur on the morning of May 27, 1900. The shadow of the eclipse will pass north from New Orleans to Norfolk, Va., and the party will be stationed in its path.

The Washington State Department has published a report from United States Consul Williams at Manila, in which he refutes the statements regarding the health and climate of the Philippines. During the last year he says he heard of no temperature in the islands below 57 degrees and none above 95 degrees in the sun. The City of Manila is swept by sea breezes and has an abundant and good water supply. The death rate is small, and with proper care one may be entirely healthy.

The bribery investigation committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature has recommended that criminal proceedings be instituted in the courts against nine persons for alleged corrupt solicitation in connection with the balloting for United States Senator and the consideration of the McCarrell jury bill.

It would surprise no one in Washington if Mr. John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, should relinquish his post at any time. He has broken down under the strain of the ardous duties he has performed since the advent of the present administration, and for over three weeks has been confined to his house by nervous prostration. Assistant Secretary Cortelyou will probably succeed him if he should retire.

While she was paying a brief visit to a neighbor the house of Mrs. Jacob Lesoch, in Pittson township, Pa., was destroyed by fire and her three children, Mary, aged six; Katarine, aged four, and Apollo, aged three years, were burned to death. The charred bodies were found in the ruins.

Gen. A. S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster of the U. S. Army in New York City, has sent to Lyman McCarty, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in New York, a letter of thanks for the prompt movement of troops that were ticketed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad during the past year. He says that many of these movements were made on short notice and his department had too frequently to rely upon insufficient and sometimes inaccurate data. He realized that under such circumstances the company was placed in an embarrassing position and the extraordinary efforts made by the line to give satisfaction in every respect merited and received his fullest appreciation.

REED BACK IN LAW.

The Speaker Has Decided to Practice Law in New York—Will Leave Congress.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The rumors that have been in circulation to the effect that Thomas B. Reed, long-time Speaker of the House of Representatives, was about to resign from Congress and enter the New York Bar, were confirmed by William M. Barnum, of the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, of 10 Wall street.

Mr. Barnum said that Mr. Reed had already practically become a member of the firm, although he would not enter actively upon his new labors until after he had taken a brief vacation in Europe.

WAR ON YELLOW JACK.

The Americans Confident They Can Conquer It.

BIG SHELL EXPLODES.

Fired Last Summer During the Bombardment of Manzanillo, Exploded in a Cafe, Killing Three Persons and Injuring Many Others—General Brooke Will Accept Cuban Lists.

Havana, (By Cable.)—Three cases of yellow fever have developed here. Colonel Davis isolated the houses and declined to allow ingress or egress, except in the case of the physicians and the necessary assistants, who were not allowed to come in contact with the public until their clothing had been changed and fumigated. No Americans are among the sick.

There has been at all times during the last four or five months some yellow fever—a case or two—and the expectation was, of course, that there would be an outbreak this season, though on a smaller scale than usual. An Irishman, who was picked up on the San Jose dock suffering with the fever, died a fortnight ago at the Reina Marcedes Hospital, and there were two other cases of natives at the same time, both of which have since recovered. Colonel Davis is in no way alarmed at the latest developments, nor for that matter, even surprised. The sanitary department has the situation well in hand.

Explosion of a Bombshell.

Advices to La Lucha from Manzanillo say that an American shell fired last summer during the bombardment of the town by United States warships, exploded, killing three persons and wounding many others. The shell had been fired into a cafe called "The Labyrinth of Gold," and workmen were digging it from under a floor, where it had penetrated deeply. The shell exploded, wrecking the room. The accident occurred on the same day with a demonstration in honor of General Gomez, and it was at first reported that enemies of Gomez had thrown a dynamite bomb. As a matter of fact there was no connection whatever between the explosion and the procession.

Funds For the Cubans.

Governor General Brooke, in the distribution of the $3,000,000 to the Cuban soldiers, has determined to treat the Cuban officers as soldiers and gentlemen, and not endeavor to go behind the rolls they submit. Hence, the Cuban lists will be accepted on their face, with the eliminations, as previously cabled, namely, those who entered the army after July, 1898, and those who are actually holding office. Any Cuban named on the list who is identified by his captain will get a share. Gen. Gomez will also probably receive a share.

The names of several American newspaper men are among the privates. Those men who are now in Havana ask that the word "honorary" be put after their names, and announce that they will not take their portions.

Several Washington law firms, through Havana connections, have agreed to push Cuban and American claims, at no expense to the claimants, for forty per cent. of the amount of the money recovered. At present there are about $30,000,000 of claims on file.

REPORTED ARREST OF CAPT. FALKE.

A Story That Probably Grew Out of the Arrest of the German Planter.

Seattle, Wash., (Special.)—A Times special from Victoria, B. C., says that the steamer Morangi from Australia brings advices that the commander of the German man-of-war Falke, at Samoa, had been arrested by the British, and is now held a prisoner on the vessel Porpoise. He was surprised by a squad of British sailors handing arms and ammunition to Mataafa's men. The report was brought to Australia by the passengers on the steamer Upola.

After the arrest of the Falke's commander a conference was held between Captain Sturdee and Admiral Kautz, and the Porpoise and Philadelphia steamed in a position on either side of the Falke. Orders were sent aboard that if she made a move of any kind she would be blown out of the water. No one is allowed to go aboard or leave the German ship-of-war without permission, written and signed by either Captain Sturdee, of the Purpoise, or Admiral Kautz.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The mail advices received here from Apia, Samoa, and dated March 24th, told of a little incident which occurred just before the bombardment by the American and British warships commenced. The German man-of-war was about to leave the harbor on some mysterious mission, when Admiral Kautz signalled her to return and take care of the German residents, as the bombardment of the city by the American and British was about to commence. The German returned to her position and during the shelling of the vicinity took on board many German residents. This incident, combined with the arrest of a prominent German planter for aiding the rebels, is, perhaps, the one referred to in the Victoria advices, and in some manner misconstrued by the passengers on the Morangi, who were evidently led to believe that the commander of the Falke had been made a prisoner, and that his vessel was in danger of being blown out of the water by the British and American war vessels if he made any suspicious move.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The statement that the commander of the German cruiser Falke had been arrested at Apia by the British naval commander was at once scouted by the officials to whom it was referred here. Both Secretary Hay and Secretary Long expressed their disbelief in the accuracy of the report.

More Dissatisfaction at San Juan.

San Juan de Porto Rico, (By Cable.)—Before leaving Porto Rico the Insular Commission sent a communication to the Governor-General, Gen. Guy V. Henry, requesting that no money should be given to municipalities for sewerage, waterworks or other improvements. The commission also desired him to suspend the collection of all taxes and to abstain from special judiciary reforms until its report had been filed.

This caused a feeling of general dissatisfaction among Porto Ricans, who say they will appeal to Washington against what they call "unjust treatment and unsatisfactory regulation."

Fears Trouble With Indians.

Denver, Col., (Special.)—E. R. Harper, special Indian agent at Duchesne, Utah, passed through Denver, en route for Washington, where he has been ordered to report. Mr. Harper made several ineffectual efforts to obtain a pow-wow with some of the leading spirits in the tribe of the White River Utes, relative to their determination to cross the border this summer and hunt in Colorado.

GREETING THE RALEIGH.

Rain Does Not Dampen the Enthusiasm of New York Crowds.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The cruiser Raleigh, which is said to have fired the first shot in the battle of Manila, accompanied by the gunboats Al Varado and Sandoval, captured from the Spanish at Santiago, and a fleet of about 25 excursion steamers and tugboats, paraded from Tompkinsville to Grant's tomb Sunday and from there back to anchorage in the North river off Thirty-fourth street amid great enthusiasm.

The celebration attending the return of the cruiser had to be postponed Saturday on account of the late arrival of the Raleigh, owing to a slight accident in the boiler room.

It would have been difficult to have selected more inclement or disagreeable weather than that which prevailed all the time the Raleigh was passing in review before the thousands of enthusiastic people who lined the river banks and gave her their hearty cheers of welcome home.

The greatest gathering of people was in the vicinity of Grant's tomb, which was the turning point of the parade. A national salute of twenty-one guns was fired there by the Raleigh and also by the captured Spanish prizes, and the scene was rendered a memorable one by the shrieking of a hundred steam whistles from excursion boats and locomotives and cheers from thousands of people on shore and on the vessels in the river.

Mayor Van Wyck headed the citizens reception committee which was on board the steamer Glen Island with a number of invited guests. A delegation from the committee, numbering about a score, went aboard the Raleigh. All hands on the cruiser were called to quarters, and Mayor Van Wyck and the other committeemen were received with naval formality. Captain Coghlan stood at the gangway and received the visitors and escorted them immediately to his cabin. The ceremonies there were brief.

The mayor in a few words welcomed the Raleigh to New York, extending the freedom of the city to the officers and men.

Captain Coghlan replied briefly. The committee returned to the Glen Island at once, and, as Mayor Van Wyck left the side of the Raleigh, he received a salute of fifteen guns.

When the Raleigh finally anchored upon returning from the parade she was surrounded immediately by a fleet of excursion boats, and as fast as these could reach her gangway the people aboard them climbed on the cruiser and extended personal welcome to the officers and men. The crew took great pride in showing visitors over the ship, and particularly in pointing out the five-inch gun on the starboard side of the poop deck, from which they said was fired the first shot in the battle of Manila bay.

WILL CRUSH REVOLT.

Gen. Henry Says Opposition to Law and Order Would Be Porto Rico's Suicide.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (By Cable.)—General Henry, Military Governor of Porto Rico, has issued general orders saying:

"Referring to the idle talk, the threats of violence in certain neighborhoods, the reported assemblages for revolutionary purposes and the numerous newspaper articles appearing in the United States, showing a restless state of affairs here, all these conditions intimidating the work of capitalists desiring to invest here, are now bearing their fruit to the injury of the well-being and progress of the island.

"People of education, and all having the good of the island at heart, should instruct the ignorant, whose characters are unknown in the United States, concerning the harm they are doing by their childish threats and utterances.

"It is not believed that any thought of determined opposition to law and order exists in Porto Rico, but should such be the truth it would be crushed at once and would prove to be the suicide of the island.

"The habit of delegations coming to San Juan at the expense of the people or municipalities must be discontinued. All applications should be addressed to the proper secretary. If a reply is not received or any action taken within a reasonable time a direct application should be made to the Governor-General, stating what is desired, the fact of inaction and date of appeal.

"The work of building roads and taking charge of schools and jails, so as to reduce the taxes of the people, will be taken up as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, all budgets will be reduced to the lowest possible limit, honest economy practiced in all directions and patience exercised during this period of transition.

"The War Department having forbidden the issue of rations to Porto Ricans, commanding officers of posts are authorized, in order to prevent suffering among the people in their respective localities, to purchase necessary articles of food and to send the bill to this office for payment from the moneys of the island, as directed by the authorities at Washington."

General Henry also says that in some places the price of bread is too high and must be reduced.

TRAIN JUMPED TRACK.

A Drawbridge Horror Was Barely Avoided in Ohio.

Cleveland, O., (Special.)—A hundred passengers on a Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad train had a narrow escape from death. The train was crossing a drawbridge over the Cuyahoga River, running at the rate of about ten miles an hour, when the engine and the three cars left the rails and ran several feet on the ties.

The engine crashed into the supports of the bridge and was thus saved from toppling over into the river, about thirty feet below. The cause of the accident is unknown. Had the train not slowed down on a signal, nothing could have prevented its going through the side of the bridge into the river.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

George Munger, formerly a corporal in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and the man who arrested Jefferson Davis, is reported dying at Macellus, Mich.

Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is quite ill. He has been unable to read, write or receive visitors for some weeks.

Librarian of Congress Herbert Putnam says: "The popular ideal of a library is to give forth its best to all who seek. My ideal is to arouse people to seek the library.

On his return from Europe Ex-President Harrison will spend several months in Southern California.

The widow of Governor Morton, Indiana's war executive, is compiling a book from letters and conversations of her late husband, who played so important a part in the War of the Rebellion.

Mme. Loubet greatly resembles her friend Mme. Carnot in her charitable tendencies. She disposes of large sums among the poor, and is a regular visitor at the hospitals.

RUN INTO AN AMBUSH.

Fifteen of Dewey's Men Captured by the Rebels.

THEIR FATE UNKNOWN.

All the Captured Men Were From the Cruiser Yorktown—Dispatch From Dewey Leads to the Belief That They Were Ambushed at Baler, on the Island of Luzon.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey, the stars denoting undecipherable words in the message:

MANILA, April 18.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The Yorktown visited Baler, east coast of Luzon, April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces there, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles * * * * by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making * * * * ambushed were fired upon and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward.

The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate E. J. Nygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vandoit, Seamen W. H. Rynders and O. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. G. Venville, A. J. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen F. Briscoese and O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. P. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dilion and C. A. Morissey. DEWEY.

Baler is ninety miles northeast of Manila.

The capture of the Yorktown's men was discussed with feeling in naval circles. The misfortune was felt with added keenness as the navy has prided itself thus far on its comparative immunity from reverses.

The Admiral's dispatch was the first knowledge the Navy Department had that the Yorktown had gone on the special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward the Spanish, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, led to the belief that the Spanish would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Although the dispatch gave no indication that Lieutenant Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surrounding their fate while in the hands of uncivilized warriors. This is the first capture of any American soldiers or sailors in the Philippines, and it is unknown how the natives will treat the men. If civilized methods were pursued an exchange could be quickly effected, as General Otis has a large number of Filipino prisoners, but the natives have been averse thus far to exchanging Spanish prisoners, and this raises a question as to what they will do with the Yorktown's men.

Officials here will spare no effort to secure the speedy release of the men.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, the officer referred to as captured, is well known in Washington, having been stationed here for some time. His wife and family live here.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1854, and was appointed a naval cadet from Arizona in September, 1871. His present grade of lieutenant was reached in 1891.

His main service has been on the Monongahela, Marion, Bancroft, Vesuvius and Machias, besides considerable service on boards.

NAVY'S HEAVIEST LOSS.

Capture of Fifteen Men From Yorktown Breaks the Record.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The loss of the fifteen men from the cruiser Yorktown as prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos breaks a record for recent years. During the entire Spanish-American war not an American soldier or sailor, except the Merrimac crew, was captured.

Washington dispatches have stated that no American soldier or sailor had previously been captured in the Philippines. Though several were temporarily taken, they managed to escape within a few hours in each case and rejoin their comrades.

The men captured from the Merrimac in Santiago harbor June 3, 1898, included Lieutenant Hobson and seven others.

The navy's heaviest loss during the war was at Cardenas, Cuba, May 11, 1898, when Ensign Worth Bagley and four other men of the torpedo boat Winslow were killed and five were wounded.

As is well known, no American was killed in Dewey's famous victory in Manila Bay May 1, 1898, but eight slightly wounded. In the "battle of July 3," in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed, the American loss was one killed and a few were wounded.

Besides these, ships of the navy engaged in blockade and other work during the war had occasional slight losses.

ELEVEN MEN DROWNED.

Only Three Escaped of the Crew of a Wrecked Massachusetts Schooner.

Nantucket, Mass., (Special.)—The fishing schooner Eliza, of Beverly, Captain Hopkins, which sailed from Hyannis for the fishing grounds, struck on Rose and Crown shoals during the night and eleven of the crew of fourteen men were lost. The three survivors reached Siasconset in the schooner's dory. They report that the schooner is a total loss.

To Open a Big Waterway.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—President McKinley is to be asked to open the first sluice which will permit waters of the sanitary canal to flow into Desplaines river at Lockport, October 9, Chicago Day. The sanitary trustees are making plans for an elaborate opening, and as the main drainage channel, if the full purpose of the original plan is carried out, will some day be a link in a deep waterway to connect the chain of Great Lakes with the Mississippi river, it is desired that the President of the United States should set the water flowing.

FOUND FATHER AND FORTUNE.

A Young Man Who Lived In Roanoke, Va., Was Abducted.

Knoxville, Tenn., (Special.)—A fortune of $150,000 and the finding of his father may be the reward of Harry Frei for reading the newspapers.

Frei was abducted from home sixteen years ago. He says he discovered upon reading a Cincinnati paper that his father is living in Marion, Ohio.

The young man expects to prove his right to a fortune of $150,000, which he says has been abducted from Des Moines by relatives of his dead mother, who hoped to save her fortune from his father's hands.

MAY BE SAFE.

Insurgents Said to be Treating Their Prisoners in a Humane Manner.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—Admiral Dewey has been notified of the strange disappearance of Lieut. J. C. Gilmore and 14 members of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown. The Yorktown anchored off Baler, on the east coast of the Island of Luzon, and about 200 miles from here, where there was a Spanish garrison of about 50 men, which had been defending itself against several hundred Filipinos for months past.

Lieutenant Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Standley and a boat's crew were sent up the river from Baler Bay to communicate with the Spaniards, the town of Baler being situated some distance inland. Ensign Standley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reports that he heard three volleys, a bugle call and cheers from up the river, but that the automatic gun which was part of the equipment of the boat was not heard firing.

Standley later paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe. A search was made for the Yorktown's boat and her crew, but no trace of them was found, and the Yorktown sailed for Iloilo, from which place her commander cabled to Admiral Dewey his theories that the Filipinos had captured or sunk the boat or that the Spaniards had rescued the American party.

The Admiral will take prompt steps to rescue the prisoners.

A scouting party of American troops found a rebel skirmish line more than a mile long east of Malolos. A sharp fusillade followed, but no losses were sustained.

Brig.-Gen. Charles King, who has been taken suddenly ill and who is unable to continue in command of his brigade, has been relieved of further duty and has been ordered to return to the United States on the first transport sailing from here for home.

Word From Otis.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The following cable has just been received from General Otis:

"Manila.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Lawton returned from lake country 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. Insurgents much scattered; retreat before our forces; await opportunity to attack detachments. Better class of people tired of war; desire peace. Enemy build hope on return of our volunteers to United States. Its army much demoralized, and loss by desertions and death large. Will probably prosecute guerrilla warfare, looting and burning country which it occupied. Health and spirits of troops good. Volunteers' return will commence about May 5.

"Will render willing service until return transports available. Embarkation will continue through June and July. Reports from Visayan Islands continue very encouraging. Interisland commerce heavy; customs receipts increasing.

"OTIS."

REED BACK IN LAW.

The Speaker Has Decided to Practice Law in New York—Will Leave Congress.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The rumors that have been in circulation to the effect that Thomas B. Reed, long-time Speaker of the House of Representatives, was about to resign from Congress and enter the New York Bar, were confirmed by William M. Barnum, of the firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, of 10 Wall street.

Mr. Barnum said that Mr. Reed had already practically become a member of the firm, although he would not enter actively upon his new labors until after he had taken a brief vacation in Europe. The final decision was not made by Mr. Reed until all the details of his acceptance of their offer were arranged.

New Flag Design.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Some British subjects residing in China have forwarded to the President, through the United States Consul at Amoy, Mr. A. Burlingame Johnson, a design made by Capt. Arthur Outerbridge, commanding the British steamship Kweiyang of the China Navigation Company (Limited), of a flag combining the features of the American and British colors. The flag forwarded is a silken banner about 6x12 feet in dimension and is sent as a token of the cordial relations existing between the citizens of the two countries.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Illinois has 109 railroads.
Canada has a skunk farm.
Carpenters have 800 unions.
Uncle Sam has 60,000 barbers.
California sends butter to Japan.
New York has 25,000 millionaires.
St. Paul hasn't an idle union brewer.
St. Louis saloons are again open on Sunday.
America makes 4,000,000 false teeth annually.
In Italy charcoal costs from $16 to $20 a ton.
New York has a Bohemian cigarmakers' union.
Kansas City plasterers won the eight-hour day.
Pittsburg hasn't a non-union brewery. All K. of L.
Millions of people ride on the Boston underground cars.
English co-operative societies have 1,535,000 members.
Acetylene gas is to be used exclusively in Wabash, Ind.
Carnegie Steel Company's common laborers get $1.40 a day.
All Binghamton, N. Y., printing must carry the union label.
Cleveland painters want 27½ cents an hour and the eight-hour day.
New York painters get 35 cents an hour and enjoy the nine-hour day.
Waterbury, Conn., unionists will meet in the City Hall on Sunday, May 14.
The negroes of Georgia will be well represented at the State fair this fall.
Grand Rapids unionists want William Jennings Bryan to make the Labor Day address.
Pittsburg pattern makers want a minimum wage of $3 for a nine-hour day on May 1.
Cincinnati carpenters were conceded 30 cents an hour. Now they want the eight-hour day.
Members of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union of New York earn $25 and $30 per month.
The iron molders will hold their next international convention in Indianapolis, beginning June 10.
A Montreal laborer who was injured by the breaking of a scaffold was awarded $712 damages.
Members who did not attend a meeting of New York steel metal workers were each fined 50 cents.
Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, did not sign the bill requiring tenement work to be labeled as such.
London has 170 piano-forte factories.
The New York House Framers' Union has fixed its dues for the next five months at 80 cents a month.
A Detroit cotton manufacturer not only pays girls $1.50 and $2 a day, but gives them coffee and milk daily.

THE CLOCK.

Hear the music of the clock,
  Softly ticking time;
As the water wears the rock,
  So in rhythmic rhyme
Does the ticking of the clock
  Seem to wear out time.

In the bustle of the day
  It is scarcely heard;
Still it ticks and ticks away,
  Blithe as any bird.
Careless that the sounds of day
  Make its voice unheard.

But at night it speaks aloud
  In the stillness deep,
When the day-time's weary crowd
  Drops to realms of sleep;
Then its voice, exulting loud,
  Wakes the stillness deep.

And the wakeful listener hears
  Strange and serious things;
Hears the stream of flowing years
  As it flows and sings—
Surgings of the future hears,
  And clash of coming things!
—James Raymond Perry in Youths' Companion.

THE CRIPPLE'S SWEETHEART.

By Florence C. Reilly.

Garry Von Ritter, he laziest and most shiftless man in Farmdale, stood in Anderson's store, warming his feet at the stove. The men sitting about on the barrels eyed him expectantly. When Garry walked the three miles from his lonely, miserable cottage to the store, there was sure to be fun for the crowd there, and Garry's remarkable speeches were quoted all about the town. Now they waited, hoping that he would give them something to laugh at.

He was very tall, and so thin that his elbows literally pierced the threadbare material of his single coat, and stuck out of his sleeves, all raw and bleeding from the cold. He had a heavy, sullen face, and slouching movements.

"Well, Garry," said Anderson, the storekeeper, seeing that Von Ritter seemed disinclined to break the silence, "How's Elvina?"

"Loony," said Garry, sullenly. "Do yer know, fellers, I begin to know I made a big mistake in marryin' that girl. My old marm said as I was marryin' way beneath me, and b'gosh, I think she was right for once."

A cripple lad, sitting in a far corner of the store shifted his seat uneasily and a look of pain came into his great, soft eyes. The men laughed. Mrs. Von Ritter thinking any one "beneath" her good-for-nothing drunken son, struck them as being a rather good joke.

"Yep," repeated Garry, "she was right for once. Elvina is crazy sure—crazy as a loon. Ter see her settin' in that house of mine, with her big eyes starin' out of her white face and payin' no more attention to nothin' than a rag doll is enough ter give a feller the creeps. She don't appreciate anythin' that's done fer her. Sometimes I think she ain't a bit grateful ter me for marryin' her."

The men laughed again.

"Grateful! My Lord!" muttered Abe Hawkins, the cripple, as he clenched his thin hands and ground his teeth. He thought of little Elvina Allen as she used to be years ago, when she went to the district school. She was a pretty, gentle, simple little thing, with a frightened look about her delicate, sad little face. He, Abe Hawkins, then was strong and straight, like the other boys. She lived not far from the school, with a wretched, drunken grandfather. Many a time he had seen her walking from the tavern, with the old man leaning heavily on her shoulder, her face crimson with shame, the tears quivering on her drooped eyelashes. How his heart used to ache with pity for her and hate for the old man who made her life so unhappy for her. It was, to Allen, now dead, that he owed his affliction. He had met the grandfather and Elvina on the bridge. As the little girl saw him, she stumbled, and the old man's hand had slipped from her shoulder, almost flinging him on his face. He had turned to strike the child, and Abe, springing forward to save Elvina from the blow, received it himself, and then Allen, in his drunken fury had lifted the boy and thrown him over the low bridge railing into the brook below, injuring his back and making him a cripple for life. He thought of all this now, as Elvina's husband stood there talking to a lot of idlers of the girl whom Abe had loved so devotedly when she was a little, helpless child and he a big-hearted boy, who pitied and, when he could, protected her. He did not doubt Garry's statement that she was "crazy." Her mind, never very strong, had doubtless given way beneath the suffering and privations she had undergone in the cottage of her grandfather, and later with her shiftless, brutal husband. "Poor, gentle, little Elvina!" He was awakened from his reverie by a loud laugh from the loungers.

"Trade her fer a stove!" exclaimed Anderson. "This ain't no Indian settlement, where a man can swap his wife fer a knife or a keg of liquor or any other old thing."

"Don't care," said Garry, doggedly. "I'll trade Elvina for a stove, I tell yer. I don't want a crazy wife, and I do want a stove. Italian Pete has got two stoves, and since Marie hung herself in Thompson's barn he ain't had no wife, an' if he wants Elvina, an' gives me the stove he kin have her, whether this is an Indian, or a Dutch settlement. Give me a pack of terbacker, Anderson. I've got ter be makin' tracks fer home.

"Yer ain't got no more sense of morality than a rail fence, Garry."

"I didn't ask yer anythin' about morality. Didn't say nothin' about it. What I did ask yer fer was a package of terbacker, so shet yer head. John Anderson, an' give it ter me," and seizing the package Anderson handed him, he walked out of the store, followed by Abe.

"Garry," said Abe, touching Von Ritter's arm, "Der you mean it? Will you really trade yer wife fer a stove?"

"Sure I mean it, yer grasshopper," said Garry impatiently.

"Is the stove new Pete will give you?"

"New! Pete ain't quite a fool. Why would he give me a new stove for a crazy woman? Certainly it ain't new."

"Garry," said Abe, with a great deal of suppressed eagerness, "I tell yer what I'll do. I'll give yer a bran new stove, just out of the store, if yer will let me take Elvina home to my mother. A bran new stove, and a cord of wood, and a ton of coal."

"Yer will?" said Garry. "Well, b'gosh I didn't think you was a fool as well as a cripple, but if yer mean it, I'll take the things and give her ter yer."

"When?"

"This afternoon, if yer bring the stove up."

II.

A little later Abe was sitting in the kitchen of the large Hawkins farmhouse, while his mother, a rosy, pleasant, elderly woman, sat opposite him. They had been talking of Elvina.

"Certainly, my boy," she said, "bring the poor little girl home, and I'll look after her. She has had a hard life, poor child, and I'll do my best to make her happy for the time she has to live; but all this will cause a dreadful lot of talk, Abe. I wish you could have got her from that brute in some other way."

"I wish I could have, mother," said Abe, as he kissed her. "God bless you, dear, for standing by me in this. Even if there is talk, you and I know we are doing the right thing, don't we?"

III.

It was late in the raw, chilly afternoon when Abe drove up to Von Ritter's cottage with the stove and fuel in his wagon. Garry came slouching out and proceeded to unload the wagon. It did not take him very long, and at last he walked into the cottage. Abe followed him. In the wretched, fireless room a girl was sitting, her lap full of crimson bittersweet berries. Abe remembered, as he looked at them, how they used to search for them together in the glen when they were children. She had twined some in her hair, and the ruddiness of the berries made her pale face look ghastly by contrast. Abe walked over to her side. "Viney," he whispered, "will you come with Abe?" She looked at him gravely, then slipped her thin hand into his, just as she used to years ago, and rose obediently, while he wrapped his mother's warm shawl about her.

Garry grinned as he watched them walking to the wagon, the little cripple and his slim, white-faced girl wife. "There'll be a scandal sure," he said, with a laugh, and turned and went into the house, and then added: "I'm glad ter be rid of those starin' eyes o' her's."

As they drove along the darkening road and the air got colder and damper Elvina coughed and then sank back exhausted. There was a little stain of blood on her blue lips. Abe drooped his head to hide the tears in his eyes.

"God," he prayed, "let her live a little while, just long enough to know that we aren't all brutes in this world; jus long enough, Lord, to know a little happiness! Her life has been so sad!"

IV.

Garry and Mrs. Hawkins were right—there was a scandal—and Mrs. Hawkins's and Abe's motives were misconstrued, and they were much censured by the people in the village.

"The idea," they said, "of buyin' a man's wife for a stove!"

It was the fifth day after Abe had taken Elvina from her cheerless home that the people of the village reached such a state of indignation at "the Hawkins's goin's-on" that they decided to speak to Mrs. Hawkins and express their disapproval. Accordingly that evening a deputation of five citizens knocked at the Hawkinses kitchen door. Receiving no response, they walked in. Mrs. Hawkins sat crying and the doctor stood beside her.

"I did all I could, Mrs. Hawkins," he was saying. "She was too worn out and too starved to last any longer. If she had been attended to in time her life might have been prolonged, but she was consumptive, poor child!"

The five citizens stood abashed. Abe entered the room with white, set face and trembling limbs.

"I suppose you people have come to make me send Elvina back to that brute?" he said, glancing at them. "She won't be starved or frozen or beaten any more. She is dead. Perhaps you would like to see her?"

They followed him silently into a little bedroom, and there on the bed, with a few bittersweet berries on her breast, her vacant blue eyes closed and a happy, child-like smile on her white face, lay all that remained of poor Elvina Von Ritter.

She looked very, very young and happy, too, happier than those who gazed at her so pityingly now had ever seen her look during the nineteen years of her young life—years so full of misery, pain and sorrow. They looked at her gravely for a moment, and then softly left the room.

Mrs. Hawkins followed them. "She died ramblin' along about old school times, and at last she said, 'Abe, help me up the rock There is a lot of bittersweet growin' there,' and she put her poor hand into Abe's and closed her blue staring eyes and died. She thought she was a child again. Poor dear, she wasn't much morethan one. Only nineteen. It's better that she should die, but Abe will feel it terribly.

In the little room the cripple was kneeling beside the bed holding Elvina's hand in his. "Oh, God," he sobbed, "I thank thee that her suffering is over and that Thou did'st let her die with friendly faces round her." Then he kissed her pale forehead and whispered, "You'll never know how much I loved you, little sweetheart."—New York Mail and Express.

WHICH FOOT WALKS THE FASTEST?

A Few Simple Experiments Which May Give You the Correct Answer.

You may think this a very silly question to ask, but is it? There is no catch about it. It is a simple demonstrable fact which you can prove to your own satisfaction in a very few minutes. If you will take any pavement that is clear of other pedestrians, so that there shall be no interferance, and walk briskly in the centre, you will find that before you have gone a hundred yards you will have veered very much to one side. You must not make any conscious effort, of course, to keep to the center, or you may do it, and if you will think of something and endeavor to walk naturally, it is a hundred to one you cannot keep a direct line.

The explanation of this lies in the peculiarity of one foot to walk faster than the other. Or, to be more correct, perhaps it should be said that one leg takes a longer stride than the other, and this, combined with the quicker movement, causes one to walk more to one side than the other.

It is well known, for instance, that if one is lost in the woods, the tendency is to walk in a circle and eventually to return to about the starting point. This demonstrates the fact also that one foot walks faster than the other.

You can try an interesting experiment in this way if you will place two stakes in the lawn about eight feet apart, and then stand off about sixty feet, allow yourself to be blindfolded, and endeavor to walk between them. You will find it an almost impossible task, because one foot will go a bit faster than the other, either to the right or left. Now, which one of your feet walks faster than the other?

Sugar and Its History.

Sugar is a constituent of most plants, in greater or less degree, at some period of their growth. The cereal grains, formerly supposed to be merely storehouses of starch, have lately been found to contain notable quantities of sucrose or saccharose, the specific name used by chemists to distinguish the substance in question from its carbohydrates possessing a sweet taste. The popular name for this substance, however, cane sugar, indicates the plant containing it in sufficient abundance to first attract the attention of mankind. This plant probably originated in Asia, whence it has spread gradually to all tropical regions, its easy propagation from eyes on the cane itself assisting materially in its dissemination. The cultivation of this plant for its sweet qualities stretches far back into the past, "sweet canes" being mentioned in the Hebrew Scriptures, and its use in China probably antedated even this mention; yet the extraction of sugar from its juice, and especially the use of the substance as a separate article of food, is a matter of comparatively recent date.

For centuries it was used in Europe only as a confection or as a medicine, and it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century, a hundred or more years after it was first cultivated in the Eastern Hemisphere, that it began to be an article of commerce and was imported to any extent into Europe. Once begun, however, its modern development down to the present day, when it constitutes one of the world's greatest industries, the product of which reaches the consumer for the greater part as a chemically pure article, is little short of marvelous; in truth, its history cannot be surpassed in interest by that of any line of human endeavor.—North American Review.

People Who Eat Arsenic.

The old adage that what is one man's poison is another man's food is strikingly illustrated by an account of an idiosyncracy of the Styrians recently published in a correspondent's letter in Le Figaro of Paris. The Styrians are said to eat arsenic as the Asiatic eats opium or the European chews tobacco—as a matter of taste. There are people whose doses vary from pellets the size of a millet to pills the size of a pea, of various kinds of arsenic, the favorite being the white quality known as ratsbane. They will take it daily, or on alternate days, or twice a week, according to circumstances; generally they abstain from the luxury at the time of the new moon, beginning small doses with the young moon and increasing them to a maximum by the full moon. Why this lunar observance it is hard to guess, unless, as the correspondent says, the arsenic makes them strong and healthy and they fancy that the waxing moon weakens them and renders the greater proportion of the restorative necessary. But whatever be their reason, the fact remains that the regular consumers live to good ages, and are strong, healthy and courageous.—New York Times.

Our Six-Inch Gun is the Best.

The new six-inch fifty-calibre gun for the navy now being constructed at the Washington Navy Yard will be the best gun of that type in the world. It will carry a one hundred pound shell and will use American smokeless powder. The present six-inch gun of the American navy, which is of forty calibre, was tested against an English fifty-calibre gun about three months ago at the Indian Head proving grounds, and under similar conditions of charge and projectile beat the English gun by 400 feet per second muzzle velocity. The English gun's best initial velocity was 2,600 feet; the American gun's was 3,000 feet. For the new American six-inch gun a minimum initial velocity of 3,200 feet is looked for.

MR. JOBSON'S REVENGE.

Had to Admit Finally that You Can't Beat the Women.

Mr. Jobson got home from his office at 4:15 one afternoon last week and found a note from Mrs. Jobson saying that she had gone to hear the performance of a long-haired pianist, and that he'd find his dinner all ready for the girl to serve it.

"That's a good thing, too," mused Mr. Jobson sulkily, when he had read the note. "It's a wonder these mattress-headed geniuses that come over here to this country and rake in American dollars, hating Americans all the time, wouldn't call their game at an hour that 'ud permit a toiling man's wife to be on hand at home to give him something to eat when he wants it," etc., etc.

The opportunity was too good for Mr. Jobson to miss, so he declined to eat any dinner when the servant put it on the table. Instead, he slammed on his hat and went down town. He wanted to give Mrs. Jobson a lesson. He ate an unsatisfactory dinner at a restaurant, and then poked around until it was time for a variety theatre to open its doors. He had to watch a lot of poorly played billiard games in order to put in this time, and to talk with a lot of bachelors from whose ways of thinking he had departed. He was bored exceedingly by theatre time. The show bored him still more. But he stuck it out, for he wanted to get home as late as possible, the better to rub it in on Mrs. Jobson. By 11 o'clock he reflected that he had had a pretty poor sort of an evening—his evening paper unread, a poor dinner, idle talk with a slew of men that he didn't want to talk to, and, finally, a tawdry, cheap variety performance that might have got a laugh out of him ten years before, but was only so much ribaldry to him now. He took in a couple more billiard games, however, after the show, and smoked a couple of vile cigars, not because he cared to smoke, but because he wanted Mrs. Jobson to smell his breath and thus perceive the awful consequences of her conduct.

Mrs. Jobson was comfortably tucked in bed when Mr. Jobson got home about half an hour after midnight. She had not even left a light burning in the vestibule or in the bedroom. She woke up very leisurely when Mr. Jobson started one of the gas jets going. She didn't say anything, however. Mr. Jobson had expected to find her up, fully dressed and in tears. He was disappointed. He was more disappointed that she didn't greet him with repinings. Mr. Jobson saw that she was likely to go to sleep again, and that he wasn't causing any grief at all by being haughty and keeping still. So he cleared his throat and said:

"Did he play the Buck Dance Concerto in Z minor with his hair, and how was it?"

There was a lot of sarcasm in the way Mr. Jobson asked this question.

Mrs. Jobson didn't turn over at all.

"What are you talking about?" she inquired, sleepily.

"I want to know if that Dutchman that kept you away from your duty of serving a meal to your husband, after his day of grinding labor, gave you your money's worth; also, if you think you're making any kind of a hit with anybody by these methods, hey?"

"Oh, the recital—that's what you're speaking of, isn't it?" said Mrs. Jobson, sweetly. "Well, I didn't go. I had intended to go when I started out shopping in the morning, and left the note for you telling you so, but I thought it might annoy you to have me away from dinner, and so, when I concluded my shopping about 4 o'clock this afternoon, I decided not to go to the recital. The 14th street car that brought me up town passed the car that took you down town. I saw you on the open car, and wondered why you were going in that direction. I was home at twenty-five minutes past 4, five minutes in advance of our usual dinner time, but, of course, you had gone. I suppose you had gone back to your office to work. It's shameful the way they're overlooking you, you poor old thing," and then Mrs. Jobson, who knew that Mr. Jobson hadn't been working at his office, turned over and subsided into dreamy slumber.

"You can't beat 'em," thought Mr. Jobson, when he got into bed. He was thinking of women in general.—Washington Star.

A Japanese Girls Wedding.

"Marriage in Japan is only a civil contract, and not in any way a religious one," writes Onoto Watanna in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is protected by law and social obligations. The Church and State do not concern themselves at all in marital affairs. The chief peculiarity about the ceremony is the exchanging of cups of sake (a liquid) nine times; three times the bride, three times the groom, three times the midwoman who works between the pair in making the engagement. Toward the end of the ceremony a singer sings a song called 'Takasago,' which narrates the loving and happy life of an old couple. Thus the ceremony closes, the last notes of the singer's beautiful melody remaining in the air, charming all. The last stage of girl life is over."

Samoan Opinion of America.

Among the Samoans their war over the succession never has ended. The forests have had their feuds hidden away. It even has been dangerous at times for Germans to go alone into the remoter parts of the larger islands, so lively was the Samoan hatred of the Teuton. Englishmen were safe anywhere, but often unwelcome. Americans were the only ones who could be assured of a hearty welcome in any Samoan village, however remote and however partisan in the struggle over the monarchy. Samoa is the only country where the people believed specifically that the United States was the greatest nation on earth, the most powerful and the most just. To them England, Germany and France were far inferior to the Americans, who always had been their friends and always treated them with justice. The American flag was the honored flag and American strangers were the welcome ones. It was pleasant to drive about the leafy forest roads or walk in the villages with the certainty that every man, woman and child would smile a greeting or say cheerily, "Talofa," the 'love to you," that means the same whether in the "Aloha" of the Hawaiian or the "Tofa" of the Maori in New Zealand, for they are all akin in Polynesia.—Chicago Record.

DRUMSTICKS FOR BASS DRUMS.

Old Style with Stuffed Head, Modern with Head of Felt—Double-Headers.

The old style, familiar drumstick for bass drums is made with the head of sheepskin or chamois, stuffed with yarn. Years ago the head of this sort of bass drumstick was made egg-shaped; it is now commonly made pear-shaped and secured to the stick, which is inserted into the head by winding around the neck of the head with waxed cord. That part of the handle that is thus wound around is turned with a slight flare in its shape, so that the head cannot possibly slip off. This sort of drumstick is usually made with a hickory handle, though sometimes with a handle of rosewood.

The modern drumstick for bass drums is made of felt. Three pieces of very thick felt of a size sufficient to form the drumstick head are pressed together into a compact body, that is firm and solid, and yet has some degree of elasticity. This block of felt is bored transversely of its layers to receive the handle, and the head is turned down to shape in a lathe, the felt drumstick being made with an apple-shaped head. At the base of the head and also at the top there is a metal cap, the cap at the top being held with a screw running through it into the end of the stick, the head being thus held between two metal caps. The handle is of rosewood.

The felt drumstick has been in use about four years. It costs about three times as much as the old-fashioned drumstick, but it is much more durable and more satisfactory in operation. The yarn-stuffed head with long-continued use flats down more or less when struck, and the stitching of the seams is liable in the course of time to draw out. The felt head preserves its shape and gives greater certainty of execution.

There is also made for bass drums a stick called a double-header, having a head at each end; it is in appearance something like a dumbbell, except that the handle is longer than the handle of a dumbbell would be and the heads are made with one a little larger than the other. This is a felt-headed stick; it is used in ruffling the drum, as is done also with the old-fashioned stick; in that case the head and the end of the stick being brought alternately into play. The double-header is used, not in marching, but in orchestral playing only.

Bass drumsticks are sometimes made to order, with head or handle of some special dimensions to suit the players.—New York Sun.

A "Lightning Change" Artist.

As I lay stretched on the bank at the foot of a great maple I saw a weasel run along in the brush fence some distance away. A few seconds later he was standing on the exposed root of the tree hardly a yard from my eyes. I lay motionless and examined the beautiful creature minutely, till suddenly I found myself staring at the smooth greenish-gray root of the maple with no weasel in sight. Judging from my own experience, I should say that this is the usual termination of any chance observation of either weasels or minks.

Occasionally they may be seen to dart into the brushes or behind some log or projecting plank, but much more frequently they vanish with a suddenness that defies the keenest eyesight.

In all probability this vanishnig is accomplished by extreme repidity of motion, but if this is the case then the creature succeeds in doing something utterly impossible to any other warm-blooded animal of its size. Mice, squirrels, and some of the smaller birds are all of them swift enough at times, but except in the case of the humming bird none of them succeed in accomplishing the result achieved by the weasels—W. E. Cram, in Appleton's Popular Scientific Monthly.

Living in Venezuela.

Any one going to Caracas with an idea of economy had much better scan a few figures which the Venezuelan Herald prints. It costs a good deal to maintain any sort of social position, says the Herald, and, therefore, to settle in Venezuela on a small salary is to partake of the life of the immigrant.

A little house for two—small, clean and comfortable houses are very rare—rents at from $40 to $55 per month. A cook costs $10 per month, and a maid, who does not know how to sew on a button, $5, and it requires three maids to perform badly the service of one untrained girl.

Marketing is very high, and clothing exorbitant. There is no such thing as a ready made suit. Cabs cost 80 cents an hour, gas 20 bolivars per 1,000 feet, and the hotels charge from $2.50 to $10 per day, and are second rate at that.

Encouraging House Building.

To encourage the removal of old buildings, the authorities of Vienna, Austria, have decreed that if the owners of 1,263 specified houses will replace them with new structures they will be guaranteed a release from the payment of taxes for eighteen years.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

FIREBUG'S AWFUL WORK

Much Timbers Destroyed by Fires on Blue Mountains—Smallpox Discovered by Medical Inspector in Westmoreland County—Flagman Dazzled by Electric Light and Failed to Realize the Danger.

An incendiary is supposed to be at work in the vicinity of Manor Station, Westmoreland county. In one night two stables in which the same man was interested, was destroyed by fire. On Saturday night the dairy plant of the Manorfield Stock Farm Company, five miles up Manor Valley, was burned, the loss being $20,000, including twenty-nine Jersey cattle. The barn contained 120 head of cattle, and all but twenty-nine were saved. The cattle which perished were worth $3,500. Some of them were imported from the Island of Jersey. Dr. M. E. Griffith, of Manor, sold the concern to the Farmers' and Deposit Bank, of Greensburg a few years ago, but retained an interest. On the same night the private stables of Dr. Griffith was destroyed by fire, and the firemen say they detected an odor of burning oil in the ruins, pointing to possible incendiarism. The loss from the second fire was $1,200. F. L. Fry, chief of the Manor Fire Department, says there is no doubt but that the fire was incendiary. Dr. Griffith is unable to explain why anyone should desire the destruction of the two stables, but is convinced that the fires were of incendiary origin.

Store and Hotel Fired.

John Reed's store building at Falls Creek, two miles from Dubois, was partially destroyed by fire. Citizens saved the building from total destruction, and it was then discovered that the store had been robbed and set on fire. The loss on goods and building will reach nearly $10,000. An attempt was also made to burn the St. Elmo Hotel, Dubois. Andrew Murray had previously been ejected from the hotel. It is claimed that he returned, and gaining entrance to a rear room emptied the contents of an oil can and set fire to the fluid. The blaze was discovered before much damage had been done. Murray was afterward's arrested, and he was taken to the county jail.

Sixteen Small-Pox Cases.

The discovery of the existence of sixteen cases of small-pox in Westmoreland county has created considerable excitement. Dr. B. B. Hammer, medical inspector for the State Board of Health in Westmoreland County, made the discovery. The cases have been treated as varioloid, and they are located at Layton, a mining settlement of 300 people, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In some instances convalescent cases within the past ten days have been permitted to leave the neighborhood. No deaths occurred.

Flagman Crushed to Death.

F. B. Ryan, of Wilmington, Del., a flagman on a Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad shifting engine, was crushed to death at Lamokin. It seems that Ryan and a fellow-brakeman were riding on the forward bumpers of the shifter, which was running on the side track, when the shifter crashed into some detached cars standing on the siding. Ryan's companion saw the danger and jumped with a warning cry, but Ryan was dazzled by an arc light and did not jump in time. His one leg was cut off and the body terribly crushed.

Shot by a Policeman.

H. Y. Fisher, a Lithuanian, was shot and seriously wounded by a policeman at Wilkes-Barre. The officer discovered Fisher attempting to enter a residence. When apprehended Fisher murderously assaulted the policeman. The latter thereupon shot Fisher. The wounded man was taken to a hospital. The officer's bullet lodged in Fisher's back, causing a wound that may prove fatal.

Fires on Blue Mountains.

Fierce and destructive fires raged along the timber on the Blue Mountains, north of Hamburg, the serpentine trails of fire being visible for many miles. The origin of the fire is unknown. Heavy rains during the night fortunately prevented further destruction.

Higher Wages for 2,500 Men.

It has been definitely announced that the employees of the Philadelphia & Reading shops are to receive an increase of wages ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. About 2,500 men and boys will be affected.

News in Brief.

The residence of Eugene Whitenight, on Railroad Street, Bloomsburg, was completely destroyed by fire.

In preparing for a blast at O'Brien's quarries, Conshohocken, a workman inserted a charge in a hole that was already charged. An explosion followed, wrecking the boiler house, but injuring no one.

The movement in Colwyn Borough to borrow $10,000, to be spent in the erection of a modern school building, met defeat at a special election. The taxpayers voted three to one against the proposition.

John Thomas, employed on the Bridgeport construction train, in alighting from his train at the Norristown station, stepped in front of a passing engine. He was knocked down and run over. His right arm was cut off and he was otherwise injured.

MILITARY DIVISION OF CUBA.

The President Orders the Six Departments Consolidated Into Four.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The first important result of Secretary Alger's visit to Cuba was an order issued by the War Department, by direction of the President, consolidating the six military departments of the Division of Cuba into four departments. The departments of Santiago, Puerto Principe and Havana City are retained intact. The departments of Santa Clara and Matanzas are consolidated under the command of Brigadier-General James H. Wilson and the departments of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio are consolidated under command of Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee. Brigadier-General George W. Davis, who was relieved temporarily from the command of the department of Pinar del Rio, to become a member of the beef court of inquiry, will not return to Cuba. Brigadier-General Bates, who had command of the department of Santa Clara, will also lose that detail through the consolidation. Brigadier-Generals Chaffee and Ernst will remain on the staff of General Brooke.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 27

The Wayne county Republicans elected anti-Quay delegates.

The bribers are likely, at their trial, to plead insanity, having been Quay crazy.

It is the Republicans who are prosecuting Quay for illegal use of the public funds.

Who are going to be the Quay and anti-Quay candidates in this county for the fall election?

The insurgent leaders, Flinn, Wanamaker, Martin, Magee, et al, declare the war against Quayism must go on to the finish.

It is very properly suggested that Quay put himself up for State Treasurer at next fall's election, thereby to ascertain what the people of this state think of him.

Since Tom Reed intimated he will not again be a candidate for speaker as he intended to quit politics, a dozen of members have mounted their bikes in the chase for the speakership.

Vice President Hobart's health being poor he has informed his more intimate friends that he will not accept a renomination. It is even doubtful whether he will be able to preside over the senate again.

Quay being acquitted—nine-tenths believing him guilty—now give beef-Alger a bill of good character, although Generals Miles and Roosevelt and half the other officers and soldiers swear they were fed on rotten and embalmed beef.

To the leadership of Colonel Guffey during the Senatorial contest at Harrisburg, is due the brilliant record made by the Democrats and the noble stand made. At every attempt to disorganize, Colonel Guffey preserved fealty and harmony by his wise tactics and statesmanlike counsel.

A colony of Russian Jews, has located on the summit of Chestnut ridge, in Westmoreland county. Over 500 persons are now settled there. Over 200 men are at work clearing the tract of land, one mile wide and four miles long. It is said that several hundred more Hebrews are on their way to the mountain. By fall the population, it is expected, will reach 1,500. The land was sold to the colony by Rev. Mr. Riley.

Governor Stone again threatens to cut down the school appropriation because there is a lack of funds in the treasury. Why don't this abject tool of Quay make a move to cut down salaries, abolish useless offices, and prevent the proposed creating of new offices? Use your knife on these, Mr. soap-Stone, and there will be money enough without murdering the school appropriation.

Last Wednesday, 19, ended the most memorable political contest in the history of this State, with a United States Senatorship as a prize, and which has lasted for three months and one day, ended in the presence of a vast assembly in the utter and complete discomfiture and defeat of ex-Senator Quay and his friends.

No struggle like that has ever been known in the history of Pennsylvania politics. But more than this, the contest is to be continued, and the ensuing two years promise to be the most eventful and exciting from a political standpoint that have ever been known in this State.

Ten minutes after Quay's verdict of "not guilty" was handed into court, Governor Stone had the indecent haste to telephone the boss that he had appointed him senator for the vacancy. Bah! This was an indecency as great as that of heirs fighting over an estate while the corpse is being lowered to its final resting place. Governor Stone's action herein is an insult to the people of Pennsylvania, and is a glaring exemple with what impudent defiance a machine-made man will spit in the faces of the people.

Governor Stone well knows that his appointment of Quay is illegal and that the senate has always refused to seat one coming with such credentials.

The failure to elect a Senator has brought expressions of satisfaction from leaders of each of the three contending forces, but it is generally admitted that the cream of the result rests upon the heads of the 87 Democratic legislators who successfully resisted the repeated attacks upon their battle line by the opposing scouts.

The insurgents started out with the bold declaration that Quay could not succeed himself, and up to date they have made good every claim they have voiced. Their organization is in splendid shape to carry on the war, and every man is ready for the fray that is certain to convulse the Commonwealth during the next two years.

It is a fight to a fluish with them, and there will be no let-up in the hostilities, as work is to be at once started on the attempt to control the next State Convention.

The fight will extend into every legislative district in all counties over the state.

The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, Rep., says: "The verdict in the Quay case has not been unexpected since his counsel plead the statute of limitations in his behalf, shutting out the evidence that Quay himself, while treasurer, obtained interest on the State deposits, and that the system has been a continuous one down to and including the Peoples bank transactions. So the case was limited to proof that Quay had the use of large sums of money from the Peoples bank for speculative purposes without interest charge, and the fact of conspiracy was left to be inferred. This inference did not present itself to the jury as having been established by legal proof, and the verdict of acquittal followed. It is an escape for Quay, but in no sense a vindication, and if his friends accept that as a victory they are easily satisfied."

When a fellow wants to dodge paying his honest debts he pleads the limitation. That's what Quay did to gain a verdict from the jury.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The April Term With a Large List of Cases.

The April term of court convened at Bellefonte on Monday morning with Judge Love presiding. The forenoon was taken up with routine work, in hearing reports and petitions. Alexander Chaney, of Port Matilda, was chosen foreman of the grand jury. In the afternoon the first case up for trial Com. vs. John Gilliland, charge betrayal by Annie Fogleman. Guilty, and the usual sentence imposed.

Com. vs. Mrs. Annie Stevenson, indictment for assault and battery; prosecutrix, Alberta Huey. All the parties to the suit live in Millheim, and the trouble occurred on the streets of that town on the eleventh day of March, last, when the defendant accused Nora Huey, a sister of the prosecutrix, to be the author of certain letters, when the prosecutrix made an unladylike remark, and was either slapped or pushed about roughly, and resulted in this prosecution. Verdict, guilty.

Com. vs. J. Al. Scholl, indicted for betrayal; prosecutrix Mary E. Funk. This case came from Millheim; verdict not guilty, but the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, and sentenced by the court accordingly.

Com. vs Harry Lutz, indicted for statutory rape; prosecutrix, Dortha May Courter. The parties in this suit are from Marion township, near Jacksonville. The prosecutrix is a young girl under sixteen years of age; not guilty.

Com. vs. Wm. Gomer, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods; prosecutor T. B. Budinger, Snow Shoe. Plead guilty to taking gloves and other articles from the latter's store last February.

Com. vs. George C. Pifer, charged with false pretense, prosecutor, W. H. Corman. Corman had a note against W. H. Pifer, defendant's brother, for over $70. In September, 1897, the defendant came to Mr. Corman, at Rebersburg, as the latter alleged, to redeem his brother's note; that he would give a note for the face value of the W. H. Pifer note, stating that his brother was insolvent; that he George, was the owner of a large farm in Nittany valley, Clinton county, and a large implement store in Lock Haven, and had no debts. Corman examined the Clinton county records and found only a few small judgments against Pifer, and accepted the George C. Pifer note for three months. Before the note matured Pifer had a large number of judgments entered against him, and was sold out by the sheriff. The defendant admitted the charges, save that he made no such statements as Corman alleged, and that he had no fraudulent intentions in the transaction. The case was hotly contested on both sides. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but the defendant to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John H. Taylor, charged with assault and battery and attempt to commit rape, prosecutrix, Annie G. Sommers. Both these parties live in Potter township, the prosecutrix living back of Potters Mills on the Treaster valley road, and alleged that on November 18th last, Taylor came to her house and there assaulted her and made indecent proposals. The jury found Taylor not guilty, but gave him two-thirds the costs and the prosecutrix the balance.

John D. McKinney, of Philipsburg, charged with receiving stolen goods, prosecutor J. M. Bunnell, on trial Thursday morning.

Died at Pleasant Gap.

Calvin Waltz died yesterday noon at his home at Pleasant Gap, after an illness of only a few days. He had a stroke of paralysis a day or two previous to his death. He was aged about 65 years and was a veteran of the civil war. His occupation was that of a plasterer. A wife survives him.

Odd Fellows' Day.

Yesterday the Odd Fellows had their big day in Bellefonte at their anniversary, and thousands of people were in the town from all around the county. All the lodges in the county sent a representative delegation to participate in the exercises, and these contributed to make up the big parade, which was the big feature of the day. The town was profuse with decorations and it had a gala appearance. A thunder storm in the afternoon somewhat interfered with the parade, but the mix was straightened out after a time, and everything moved off serenely. The Centre Hall lodge was among the prominent bodies in line and the men presented a fine appearance. Our boys wore their official regalia, and carried canes. They were all topped off with drab Fedora hats and wore white gloves. Nearly all the members attended and they went about forty strong. They formed at the lodge room in the morning, and marched in excellent style to the train, marshalled by Past Grand B. D. Brisbin, who also kept the boys in line by his directions during the parade at Bellefonte.

Running Their Lines.

The Commercial Telephone lines reached the town last Saturday morning, and since then the company has its men busily stringing wires through all parts of the town, putting things in shape for setting up all the phones. Owing to delay in getting the switch board, the exchange here cannot be established until it arrives. It is expected here in at least a week. Until then all the patrons will be connected on the two trunk lines with the Bellefonte exchange. The poles and wires have been kept off the streets as far as possible, but in the alleys, along with the Bell system, there is a perfect net work of lines. The men are working putting up wires across to Tusseyville and Colyer, and extending the line down the valley to Spring Mills. It will require several months to complete the system to connect with the companies in adjoining counties, but the company is rushing things as fast as they can.

A Big Fire Narrowly Averted.

The large sheds belonging to the hotel property made a narrow escape of being destroyed by fire one day last week. Boys with matches ignited a heap of straw lying close to the shed, which was seen timely enough to be extinguished, and saved the burning of a number of buildings. Parents can not be too watchful against letting little boys come in possession of matches.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that G.W. Keister, of Haines township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that E. S. Shaffer, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce that Green Decker, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Bitner, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

I desire to announce to the Democracy of Centre county that I will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the party. In 1894, I was a candidate for Associate Judge and went down with all the rest on the Democratic County Ticket, with no fault of any candidate, but due to a depressed and unsettled condition of affairs in the government, and a dissatisfied people all over the country and Democracy was swept out of sight and the Democratic County Ticket went down with the slump. All the candidates that were on that ticket came to the front, except Aaron Williams, dec'd, and asked the party for vindication, and it has been done, either by nomination or election, viz: Hon. Jas. Schofield, elected once; Hon. R. M. Foster, twice; C. M. Bower, Esq., received the nomination for Superior Court Judge. Now I respectfully solicit the same consideration and recognition, and submit my candidacy to the Democracy of Centre County for their judgment at the coming primaries and County convention.

I remain your most obedient servant.
Boalsburg, March 16, '99. THOS. F. RILEY

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that J. D. Miller, of Walker township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.
Hublersburg, Pa.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner Lucas, of Mosnannon, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. Moore, of Howard Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Recorder.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Shaffer, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills of Centre county, to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EPHRIAM BARTHOLOMEW, Adm'r.
J. C. MEYER, Att'y. Coburn, Pa.
Bellefonte, Pa. apr20-6t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No 268 General Office Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, May 2nd, 1899, at 12½ o'clock p. m., for the election of President and six Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES R. McCLURE,
apr13-3t Secretary.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a large and valuable farm situate about one-fourth (¼) of a mile from Penn Cave Station, along the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, in Potter Township, Centre County, now occupied by M. B. Duck, containing

179 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

more or less; having thereon erected a fine frame dwelling house, a good, large bank barn, and other needed out buildings, in good condition. There is running water at the door, and Sinking Creek, a stream of pure water passes through the farm about ten rods south of the buildings. There is also a large orchard of bearing apple trees on the place and a great quantity of smaller fruits. About 150 acres are cleared, fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered with pine, oak and other valuable timber. The farm is within easy reach of markets, railroads, postoffice, schools and churches. To any person desiring a home and a good farm it is as convenient and desirable as any in Centre County. For price and conditions upon which the same will be sold, inquiry can be made of the executors of Jonathan Tressler, deceased, as follows:

ISAAC TRESSLER,
DANIEL J. TRESSLER.
Linden Hall, Pa.
JOSEPH TRESSLER,
FORTNEY & WALKER, Pleasant Gap, Pa.
Attorneys for Estate,
Bellefonte, Pa. apr6-3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Erhard, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WILLIAM PEALER, Executor.
mar23-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.
Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..
SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:
"Union Finish."
The Top Notch in Laundry Art
High Gloss or Dull Finish.
Clay W. Reesman,
Agent for Centre Hall.

For a Good Penny Picture
Come to my gallery.
I will make Penny Pictures for 15 days, commencing April 1 to April 15th.
15 Genuine Photos 15cts.
Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines
All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.
Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.
T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

SUCCESS AGENTS WANTED
We show you the road to SUCCESS and FORTUNE. BIG PAY—STEADY WORK—NEW PLAN. You can work at home or travel. Write at once for FREE SAMPLE and LIBERAL TERMS to AGENTS.
THE SUCCESS COMPANY, Cooper Union, N.Y. City

Pumpkin Seed will be Distributed from Our Store Any Day.
Second Annual Contest
Inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., the Clothiers.
Get in the Push and Win A Fine Suit or Overcoat.
A $10 Suit or Overcoat is a prize worth working for.
Open to everybody in Centre Co.
No one barred.
Everyone invited to enter.
THIS SUIT OR OVERCOAT TO BE AWARDED TO THE PERSON
Who Shall Grow the Heaviest Pumpkin.
A Few Interesting Conditions:
1st.—Contest to be decided Oct. 14th—3 p. m., precisely.
2nd.—To submit the weighing and judging to an impartial committee at the time of decision, Oct. 14th.
3rd.—The first prize will be the choice of Suit of Clothing or Overcoat which sells for $10. A second prize—a Suit of Clothing or an Overcoat which sells for $5.00.
Winners to take they choice. No loss of any kind to competitors. This is no joke—nor a lottery—but a bona-fide business offer. Any needed infoomation furnished at our store. Please call for the seed at once.
MONTGOMERY & CO.
Progressive Clothiers. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.58 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7,18 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm, (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia, and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 29	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.15, a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	Lv.	Ar.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM	Ar,	Lv.		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte		6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 27		Morris		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 25		Whitmer		6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters		6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble		7 20	11 24	5 08
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr. Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
=7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Grace Alexander was home from State College over Sunday.

——Mrs. H. W. Smith, of Bellefonte is spending several days at the home of her husband's parents.

——Col. J. L. Spangler and wife, of Bellefonte, were over here Sunday on a visit to his parents.

——Isaac Smith, employed in Cook's department store at Altoona, is home with his family for a few days.

——John H. Moyer, one of the REPORTER'S good friends from Tusseyville, gave us a pleasant call.

——Mrs. L. Ray Morgan and little daughter, of State College, visited her sister Mrs. S. W. Smith over Sunday.

——Prof. James Gregg and wife, of Milesburg, are spending several days with R. Porter Odenkirk, at Old Fort.

——Paul Fortney, one of Bellefonte's promising young men, had occasion to spend Sunday with his Centre Hall friends.

——Sumner V. Hosterman returned to Lancaster this morning to resume his law studies, after a three weeks visit with his parents.

——Mrs. A. G. Curtin, Miss Alice Wilson, and Mrs. Elliott, all of Bellefonte, were the guests of friends in Centre Hall Tuesday.

——Jeff. Shaffer started out this week on his initial trip as salesman for a Michigan firm manufacturing all kinds of knit goods.

—J. S. Reish, the popular and obliging mine host of the Potters Mills hotel, which was never kept better, spent an hour with the Reporter yesterday.

——Robert Malone, one of the contractors on the boro water plant, is here to see what can be done to repair the new reservoir, which the council claims sadly needs reconstruction.

——Samuel Harpster, Jr., the Democratic candidate for Sheriff from Ferguson township, made his first canvass of our voters last Thursday. He is a hustler and says he is making the liveliest kind of a fight for the office.

——The REPORTER was favored yesterday with a call from two of its little friends, Master Bruce and Miss Pearl Arney, accompanied by their grand-father, Mr. J. J. Arney. They thoroughly inspected the modus operandi of the printing.

——Josiah Dale, who had an interesting time for a couple weeks with a skin disease on the face, is out again, and will be able to resume his trade on the road in a short time as salesman for a large Philadelphia dry goods house.

——Hon. John T. McCormick, manager of the Commercial Telephone Company, is on the ground constantly supervising the erection of the lines through this valley. He has been making Centre Hall his headquarters the last week. Witmer Smith assists him in his duties.

——Monday morning Dr. J. F. Alexander, Miss Nannie Decker, east of Centre Hall, and Miss Lizzie Burkholder, of Centre Hill, went to Philadelphia, where they sought medical treatment in the hospitals. Miss Decker was suffering with a growth back of one of her ears. She submitted to an operation on Tuesday and was greatly benefitted. She may return by the end of this week. Miss Burkholder will undergo treatment for nervous trouble. Dr. Alexander has been suffering from stomach trouble for some time and will place himself in the hands of a specialist for treatment.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage license were issued during the past week:

James Milton Keller, of Pine Grove Mills, and Sarah Allanda Markle, of Tyrone.

John D. Toot and Hattie W. Gregg, of Bellefonte.

Jacob S. Christley, of Euclid, Butler Co., Pa., and Alma Zimmerman, of Walker twp., Centre Co.

Clyde C. Love and Lida Moore, of Spring twp.

Harry H. Rhoades and Clara E. Waite, of Bellefonte.

Robert F. Evey and Martha Mayes, of Lemont.

James Murphy and Mary A. Mayes, of Philibsbdrg.

Harry F. Sager, of Penna Furnace, and Minnie Sundy, of Ferguson twp.

Elias Fetterhoff, of Spring Mills, and Lizzie Shaffer, of Madisonburg.

James Reese and Rosie B. Price, of Taylor twp.

Dropped Dead.

Huston Hartsock, a highly esteemed and respected citizen of Spring township, dropped dead yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, while going from his barn to the house, on his farm about one mile from Pleasant Gap. He had been out in the field plowing, and when the thunder storm came up, he started for the barn with his team. Putting his team in the stable, he started for the house, and when nearly there dropped over and expired in a few minutes. He was supervisor of the south precinct of Spring township and was aged about 60 years. He leaves a wife and two grown-up sons.

Outbuilding Destroyed.

Several outbuildings on the Hazel premises were destroyed by fire caused by burning rubbish, in Madisonburg.

SPRING MILLS.

The Coal Excitement in Our Village Still Runs High.

Some wheat fields in this section present a very unhealthy and sorry appearance, very like a total failure.

William Pealer has added greatly to the appearance of his handsome residence by the addition of a story to his back building.

A party of twenty, ladies and gentlemen, of our village, have made arrangements for a moonlight bicycle ride on Thursday evening—destination Millheim.

Trout fishing is still the rage, nearly everybody seems to have turned fisherman. Of course the number of catches is rapidly diminishing. In a week or ten days the maximum will be about a dozen, whereas at present, nothing less than fifty or seventy-five trout is satisfactory.

A dead dog has been lying along the pike, or rather just inside of a fence, a step or two below the village, for several months, and it is astonishing that our authorities would allow it to remain there an hour. Its removal should be ordered at once, the odor arising from the decaying carcas is most offensive, and almost sufficient to breed a pestilence.

J. I. Condo has commenced the manufacture of hemp carpets, but the demand for rugs has been so great that his stock is entirely exhausted, and in consequence on the first proximo he will manufacture rugs exclusively for one week to obtain a supply. After his general delivery on the 15th he will resume the manufacturing of both hemp and rag carpets and also rugs. He is doing a large business.

Candidates are moving to and fro quite rapidly of late, in fact many come like shadows and so depart. W. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, and H. A. Moore, of Howard, both Democratic candidates for the nomination for treasurer, were here on Wednesday last, of course seeking old friends and making new ones. Both of these gentlemen are well known down in this valley and rank high in character and ability, and either one would prove a strong and popular candidate.

The coal excitement in our village still continues. A day or two since a barrel of water was pumped out of the well, and during the night a greasy substance had collected on the surface, which coming in contact with a stick or piece of paper, gave it the appearance of having been painted with gold paint—a very beautiful shade of bronze. People are wondering if we have also discovered a gold mine. A geologist would have pronounced the sulphurous character of the water an indication of coal, although it may be located so deep that to obtain it, it might be necessary to dig within a mile or two of—China.

Hiram Durst has thoroughly remodeled the residence he recently purchased in our village, and formerly owned by John Swarm. The whole interior of the dwelling has been changed and a number of conveniences introduced. The exterior is decidedly improved with new modern windows and a very commodious L shaped portico west and south of the building, also a similar porch back of the dwelling. He also intends placing in front a handsome railing. The building will be handed over to the painters in a few days, and when finished Mr. Durst will have a home for beauty and comfort second to none in the village.

The extensive building recently erected by J. C. Condo, the carriage builder of Penn Hall, is a very imposing structure. His private residence adjacent, is also being remodeled and a very handsome portico is being erected and the building will soon be in the hands of the painters. There are very decided improvements to the entire neighborhood. The new business building has a depth of over one hundred feet and a width of thirty-three feet. The ground floor is divided into four departments by large sliding doors for wareroom, finishing room, paint room and stock room; in the basement is the general truck department, and all the rooms are fitted up with every modern convenience. The finishing room is almost as air tight as the finishing department in a piano factory, to keep all varnished work while drying perfectly free from the slightest dust. In connection with this extensive establishment he has a large blacksmith department, where two workmen are constantly employed shoeing horses, shaping irons, tires, etc., for vehicles. His working force consists of from four to six men, and he is doing a large business.

BOALSBURG.

A Letter of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Robert Condo and Mary Brown, of Boalsburg, were recently married.

The Grange Hall at Oak Hall is being treated to a coat of paint, by Fred Weber.

Holy Communion was celebrated in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

The Boalsburg I. O. O. F. degree team visited the State College Lodge last Monday evening.

The West Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed church will convene at Boalsburg, May 10, '99.

Mr. Boal, of Denver, Col., recently purchased the old Boal farm, and will begin repairs at once upon the buildings.

Frank Fisher is still confined to the St. Agnes hospital in Philadelphia, with typhoid fever; he is convalescing, however.

The Wieland carriage works of Boalsburg, have sold a half dozen new buggies thus far this spring, which speaks well for our local builders; people appreciate the good work done by this firm, hence the patronage.

Prof. Hower has a very large school; it numbers between forty and fifty advanced scholars and teachers. This is the largest summer school that has been at Boalsburg for twelve or more years. Mr. J. M. Garbrick is the assistant.

Prof. Harry Rothrock, of Millheim, formerly of Boalsburg, a candidate for County Superintendent, was around looking after his interests in this section the beginning of last week. He has been in every district in the county this spring and thinks he will prove stronger than his opponents imagine.

The Boalsburg water plant is not a dream but a thing of reality. The reservoir is completed and all the pipes are laid, and many taps have already been put in. We believe almost every house will soon be plentifully supplied with water; the water is excellent, cold, almost like ice water, and clear and sparkling. We have reason to congratulate ourselves, for we believe very few towns have water that can compare with the Boalsburg water.

MILLHEIM.

Personal Mention and Other Interesting Items from that Busy Town.

J. P. Condo and wife were to Bellefonte on Tuesday.

Prof. Raine took a week "off," visiting friends at Saxton.

Dr. G. S. Frank is beautifying his residence on Penn street.

Allen Deininger, of Hughesville, is visiting his many friends in this community.

Mrs. MacCarger, of Bellefonte, is being entertained by Miss Jennie Reifsnyder.

F. O. Hosterman, our hardware dealer, is spending this week in Bellefonte as a juror.

Miss Mazie Morris and Mr. Kerstetter, both of Loganton, spent saturday and Sunday with Charley Morris, on Penn street.

Miss Bessie Mooney, who had been staying with Photographer Smith's family, at State College for some time, visited her mother over last Sunday.

So far the trout fishers around here have not succeeded very well; they do not begin to "come up" to the Woodward fishers, as one of them—Al. Harter, is said to have caught 120.

Reed and Resser, the noted horse dealers who have been bringing western horses to this section for several years, had another sale here on Monday. The average price of the horses was $98, and all but four of them staid in Penns and Brush valley.

Potters Mills.

E. M. Huyett will soon have his stave mill ready for operation.

Mrs. Michael Burkholder is adding to the beauty of her home by erecting a new fence around it.

Dr. L. C. Havice, of Milroy, has hung out his shingle; any one calling for him will find him at the Eutaw House.

Miss Jennie Sweetwood, of Sprucetown, opened a ten weeks' term of school last week; she has a large school and is a good instructor.

Wm. Stiver is improving his place by erecting a large straw shed; he may not need it this year as the wheat crop does not look very promising.

W. W. McCormick, Frank McCoy, J. F. Stover, members of the Odd Fellow's Lodge, of this place, attended the anniversary at Bellefonte yesterday.

Some fishermen from Centre Hall and this place left on Monday morning for Poe Creek and returned Tuesday evening a little blue of that place for trout fishing.

Working for a Mail Train.

Postmaster Boal secured a large number of signers to a petition to the Postoffice Department praying that a postal clerk and railway postoffice be carried on the train leaving Bellefonte at 6.40 a. m., to Montandon and return. This train carries only through pouches east of Montandon and the public along the line has but one mail east and west each day. It would be a great convenience and the petition was liberally signed by all of Bellefonte's business people. The move was made by Bellefonte's postmaster, W. W. Montgomery. The petition will be sent to all the towns along the railroad from Bellefonte to Montandon for signers.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. —W. A. Stroud, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Planting Peach Orchards.

J. J. Orndorf and William Wolf, of Haines township, are each adding 500 peach trees to their orchards.

Real Estate Transfers.

Jasper A. Brungart to John Wolf, two lots in Rebersburg, $1500.

Eliz. Myers to E. B. Peters, house and lot, Oakhall, $340.

F. P. Hoy to S. P. Hockman, 110 acres in Walker twp., $3850.

Geo. W. Kreamer to W. E. Bair, 17 acres in Miles twp., $1800.

Amos Oberdorf to J. W. Lee, 77 acre farm in Walker twp., $4150.

Blanch L. Neese to Roland Zettle, 21 acres in Gregg, $400.

J. L. Spangler to Wm. Colyer, 133 acres in Harris, $450.

Samuel H. Geiswhite to Hammond Sechler, lot in Potter, $300.

H. W. Kreamer to Sarah Wolf, lot in Miles, $120.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 20	73	53	clear.
" 21	74	48	clear.
" 22	74	40	clear.
" 23	76	43	clear.
" 24	80	50	clear.
" 25	78	55	cloudy.
" 26	76	54	clear.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	60
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	30
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 26.
Wheat, 77c.
Corn, 42c.
Fresh eggs, 13c.
Creamery butter, 20c.
Live Poultry, per lb.:
Fowls, 10c; old roosters, 7c; winter chickens, 16a18c; spring chickens, 25a 30c; ducks, 9a10.
Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:
Timothy, choice, 12.50; mixed, 10.50.
Straight rye straw, 8.50; wheat and oats straw, 7.50.
Choice potatoes, 75a80.
Lock Haven curb market:
Butter, 18a20c.
Eggs, 12 1-2c.
Potatoes, 60 to 80c.
Apples, 25c per peck.
Chickens, 50 to 60c a pair.
Dressed chickens, 35 to 45c each.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking from the farm of the undersigned in Harris twp., grain, hay, feed, livestock, etc., unless upon order of D. W. Geiss. SARAH C. GEISS.
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Pain is no longer necessary in childbirth. Its causes, being understood, are easily overcome, the labor being made short, easy and free from danger, morning sickness, swelled limbs, and like evils readily codtrolled, and all female diseases speedily cured. Cut this out; it may save your life, suffer not a day longer, but send us 2 cent stamp, and receive in sealed envelope full particulars, testimonials, confidential letter, &c. Address FRANK THOMAS & Co., Baltimore, Md. mar166m

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o —o

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The Chainless wheel girl is helping the chain wheel girl up the hill. But there are excellent chain wheels. We make them. The picture shows that the Chainless is the better hill climber, because the bevel-gearing cannot be cramped or twisted under the extra strain. The same uniformity of action makes the Chainless exceptionally easy running at all times.

New 1899 Models: Chainless, $75; Columbia chain wheels, $50; Hartfords, $35; Vedettes, $25, $26.

Catalogue free of dealers or by mail for 2-cent stamp

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Thrifty Indians.

Not long ago a steamer was wrecked off one of the islands of the Alaskan coast. The Indians in the neighborhood came most generously to the rescue of the unfortunate travellers. They opened their houses for their reception and showed every kindly attention. We were greeted, said one of the passengers, by a brass band well played by the Indians. We were taken into their homes without any notification of our coming, and had the best opportunity of judging of the kind of life those people lead. We slept in one of their houses, which was built on the plan of an American cottage, and was thoroughly comfortable. The beds were made up with a blanket and sheet, and the washstands were furnished with everything necessary. The main industry in the village we were in is salmon fishing and canning. The best canned salmon that can be found is sent from this factory. Most of the shipments are made to England.

True independence never merges into isolation but gladly welcomes every aid for every source—not in servile and indolent subjection, but as the growing plant welcomes the warm sun and the refreshing rain by which it is to gain in strength, in beauty and in fruitfulness.

How to Save Labor in Spring Cleaning.

Spring cleaning is no longer the labor it was in the days of our grandmothers. Women understand how to save themselves by the use of modern conveniences. When beginning the work everything should be in readiness—tacks, hammers, brooms, with a supply of Ivory Soap (which is the best for all cleaning purposes), lime, ammonia, and carbolic acid. Good weather should be selected, and only one or two rooms cleaned at a time; air and sunshine should be freely admitted.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Cows With Spectacles.

For more than six months of the year the Russian steppes are covered with snow. Cows subsists on the tufts of grass which crop above the snow, and the rays of the sun on the snow are so dazzling as to cause blindness. To obviate this calamity, it occurred to a kind-hearted man to protect the cows' eyes in the same way as those of human beings, and he manufactured smoke-colored spectacles which could be safely worn by cattle. These spectacles were a great success, and are now worn by upwards of forty thousand head of cattle, who no longer suffer from the snow-blindness which once caused such untold suffering amongst them.

Stone Boot Soles.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a water-proof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible.

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets." CHAS. STEDEFORD, Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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New York. Denver. Chicago.

About Paper.

It is a strange fact that while paper is being used for dozens of purposes formerly monopolized by wood, or even a harder material, such as car-wheels, boxes, barrels, tubs, pails, et cetera, wood is rapidly driving other ingredients to the wall in the manufacture of nearly all the cheaper grades of paper.

Paper floors are manufactured at Einsiedeln, Germany. In the form of a pasty mass the paper is spread upon the surface to be covered and submitted to pressure. It behaves like plaster of Paris, and is said to be noiseless under the foot, and particularly effective in preserving a uniform temperature. Having no joints, it presents a perfectly smooth surface.

Austria is the only empire in the world which has never had colonies, or even transmarine possessions.

PAINFUL PERIODS NO MORE

MRS. GEORGE OSMUN, of Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., writes: "Suffering as I had from weakness, irregularities and backache for several years, a release from this suffering was a blessing. Oh! how I wish more suffering women would accept your kind offer and be relieved. There is no need for women to suffer. Mrs. Pinkham's advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will relieve them."

MRS. IDA PETERS, Milan, Tenn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you the first time asking your advice I was a great sufferer. Menstruations were irregular, sometimes a week too soon and then a week or two late, and when they appeared were very profuse; great pain and tenderness in the bowels, pain in back and limbs, leucorrhœa all the time. I was weak and nervous and had no appetite. Burning and choking sensation in my throat. I received your reply and followed all your instructions and now I am cured. I owe my recovery all to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and her wonderful remedies."

ELLA E. BRENNER, East Rochester, Ohio, writes: "I have been thankful a thousand times since I wrote to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I followed your advice carefully and now I feel like a different person. My troubles were backache, headache, nervous tired feeling, painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I took four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one box of Pills, one package of Sanative Wash and am now well."

MRS. MAGGIE P. STINE, New Berlin, Pa., writes: "I have suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back for about seven years, and could never get anything to help me. I tried several physicians, but found no help. I have now taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and feel like a different woman."

MRS. H. A., 124 S. Cedar Street, Owosso, Mich., writes: "Nearly three years ago I wrote to you asking advice in regard to my health. I was so miserable; suffered from painful menstruation and backache, was nervous, dizzy and faint. I received such a kind letter from you, telling me just what to do. I followed your advice and I now am recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I thank God for this pain destroyer."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Rolling Down Stubble Land---To Prevent Cattle Bloat---Simple Butter Making---Beyond the Chemist, Etc., Etc.

Rolling Down Stubble Land.

The bulk of snow the past winter has been everywhere great enough to break down last year's grain stubble, so that it will not be in the way when mowing the clover next June. But there is still the necessity of rolling the surface so as to press down the loose stones, which are worse than clover in mowing fields. This should be done while the ground is still moist, so that the stones may be pressed level with the surface. This rolling has an excellent effect on young clover, compacting the soil around the roots and making it grow much better. It should be done early before the clover starts to grow, as rolling clover while it is growing crushes the leaves and injures the whole after growth.

To Prevent Cattle Bloat.

At a farmer's meeting held in Arizona a gentleman said that for six years he had kept from fifteen to thirty cows and kept them as fat as they ought to be for milk and never lost a cow from bloat. His remedy is to make the cows stand with their front feet a little higher than their hind ones, and he believes this kept them from bloating. Another man recommended all the dry feed the cows would eat before turning them on alfalfa, but if turned upon the alfalfa when the dew is upon it and the cows hungry, there is still danger.

Simple Butter Making.

In the small dairy the cost of butter production must be reduced to the smallest possible figure that will result in a first-class product to compete in any degree with the creamery. This method for a small churning, say ten to thirty pounds, will be found simple and inexpensive. The box or barrel churn is most in use and is generally satisfactory. Churn until the butter granules are as large as wheat, then dash in cold water equal in quantity to the cream originally used. Revolve the churn rapidly a few times, draw off the buttermilk and then fill the churn nearly full of cold water. Turn rapidly until the butter is firm to the touch, when it will be ready to salt. If too firm, as sometimes happens in cold weather, add enough warm water to soften it. Add the salt and turn the churn a few times slowly to incorporate thoroughly the salt with the butter. Let it stand until the butter forms a mass, press down firm with the masher, turn over, set the mass on edge with a ladle and press down again, when it will be ready for packing or putting up in prints, whichever is best for the market to be supplied. In larger quantities the butter would have to be worked and taken from the churn, but with small churnings all of the work is done in the churn and the result is very satisfactory.—Atlanta Journal.

Beyond the Chemist.

A debt of gratitude of considerable size is owing to the chemist by the owner of the cow for telling him what feds he must use in order to get the greatest return in milk for the feed feeds he must use in order to get the in it certain ingredients, and in certain feeds he has found the same ingredients; and the careful experimenter has demonstrated that to get the milk we must feed the feed containing the same ingredients as does the milk. But the cow has certain predilections of her own and of two things that the chemist says have the same ingredients, of the one she will give a fair mess of milk while of the other she will not. A pound of corn cobs is worth from two to three times as much as a pound of ensilage, but put a mess of corn cobs before one cow and a mess of ensilage before another, and see which gives the most milk.

There is no reflection upon the work of the chemist in this. There undoubtedly is from two to three times as much feed value in a pound of corn cobs as there is in a pound of ensilage, only it is not in such a form as is best suited to the cow. Now this is an extreme case. But is it not fair to suppose that in the commoner stuffs there are certain feeds or certain combinations of feed that have the same chemical value, yet the one is better for feeding than the other? Since we cannot take the stand that a pound of protein is a pound of protein wherever found, would it not be advisable to find out just what pounds of protein are most valuable? Linseed meal for an example has in addition to its feeding value a value as a medicine in keeping the bowels in good condition. Now may it not be true that some feeds, by reason of their action upon the digestive organs, are worth more than their mere feeding value?

The farmer is not the man to determine these questions, for he has neither the time nor the means at hand, but it seems to me that such a question would well repay the time of some of our experiment stations.—P. B. Crosby in Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Fuchsia as a Bedding Plant.

The fuschia, although of tropical origin, will not stand the intense heat of our summer sun, consequently is very seldom used as a bedding plant for lawn purposes. However, my most attractive flower bed for years has been one of fuchsias. Every building has a north side to it and it is in such a place that I constructed my fuchsia bed. This bed was shaded from the sun during the entire day with the exception of three hours in the morning, yet the fuchsias grew, thrived and blossomed in profusion.

In making the bed, which was three feet wide and twelve feet long; eighteen inches of the surface soil was removed, as it was largely composed of clay. The bed was then filled with a composition of thoroughly decayed marsh muck, manure and leaf mold equal parts. Pot plants were set in the bed the last of May and arranged according to color. The best effect was produced by planting four rows lengthways of the bed, setting plants one foot apart in the row or closer, for immediate effect. The border row was composed of Speciosa, a very free-blooming single sort, the next row Black Prince single, third row Storm King and the last row composed of Phenomenal. The contrast procured by this arrangement is very effective and pleasing.

With a little management a stock of plants can easily be carried over in the cellar, large enough to plant a bed the size mentioned. In the fall after the first killing frost the plants can be lifted, cut back to the stumps, heeled in in boxes of soil and placed in the cellar for the next summer, when they can be reset. With the exception of an occasional watering this flower bed will require no other care during the summer, and in a few weeks from time of setting out will be covered with beautiful blossoms and as the season advances will become more attractive every day.—W. J. Moyle in The American Agriculturist.

Grasses for the Pasture.

No one grass is best suited for the permanent pasture. A judicious mixture has always been found to give the best results. A mixture of a few good grasses and many weeds is not the kind referred to, but a proper mixture of well-tested grass plants. Nearly all grass mixtures that we purchase at the seedsman's are supposed to be mixed with an eye single to the best interests of the farmers, but personally I prefer to mix my own grass seeds. It is not at all strange that the seedsmen should scant a little on the varieties that cost the most.

The best varieties of grass for good, all-round, permanent pastures are the common blue grass, orchard grass or meadow fescue. Probably they produce foliage with more of the food-making elements in them than any others. That is, they are rich in potein and gluten. As the grasses must largely decide the condition of the cows, they are called upon to supply flesh, muscle, blood, skin, hair and tendons. Fat is unnecessary. We can lay on fat enough with the grains when we want to top them off for market. Meanwhile, they must have blood, muscle, and fleshmaking food. They must also get most of this from the grass on which they are pastured most of the growing season.

Kentucky blue-grass is largely used for pasture fields, but as a rule it is so slow in furnishing good, permanent pastures that it should occupy only a secondary consideration in the mixture. Its catch is less certain than any of the others, and it really does not furnish good grazing until five or six years.

Orchards grass probably gives the quickest and best results of any, and in any mixture it should occupy a high percentage. In from twelve to fourteen months it supplies a good pasture. Moreover, it catches readily on a great variety of soils. It will also thrive in all sorts of weather. Neither the heat, dry spells, cold and freezing will not dislodge it after its roots once get established. But on account of the more permanent character of the Kentucky blue grass I think it would be a mistake to use all orchard grass and none of the latter.

On a good soil where seeding is observed occasionally a permanent pasture land ought to be kept flourishing for upwards of twenty years. Besides seeding occasionally in poor places, the land should be enriched occasionally with top dressings of manure. Close cropping should never be permitted.—

Cattle for the General Farm.

What kind of cattle shall the general farmer raise? The general farmer is the man that follows diversified farming, corn, wheat, barley, hay, oats and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He neither devotes all of his land to raising one kind of grain, nor feeds all of his crops to one kind of stock. He does not depend upon one thing entirely for his income, as does the specialist. Stock are kept in order to feed the crops raised on the farm to the greatest advantage and to preserve as much of the fertilizer constituents of the crops raised as possible. But there are obstacles to specialized farming that at present seem insurmountable. Cattle are kept on these farms for two purposes, to furnish milk and butter and to produce meat. The milk and butter products are primarily for the use of the farmer's family, and the surplus is usually sold in the open market. The calves are raised by hand on skim milk, and the steers are kept until they are two or three years old and then sold to local butchers or to shippers. The heifers are kept to replace their mothers, or else sold as milch cows. It is very evident that the special dairy cow is not suited to this class of farmers, although she would admirably fill the requirements for milk and butter, yet her calves would be worthless for feeding purposes. On the other hand the special beef cow cannot fill the bill, because she cannot yield enough milk to supply the family wants and raise her calf. Neither can the farmer afford to keep both classes, one to supply milk and butter and the other to supply feeding cattle.

But the kind of cattle demanded must be a combination of both the beef and dairy animal, or as Professor Shaw has christened them, the dual purpose cattle. They must produce a good quantity of fairly rich milk and their calves must make good feeding cattle. The cow herself must be of good size and capable of being fattened easily, so that when her days of usefulness are passed as a milch cow she may be easily fattened for beef. Although the dual purpose cattle stand midway between dairy and beef cattle, they do not result from the first cross, any more than the hackney results from a cross between a heavy draft horse and a trotting horse. But they form distinct breeds and the breeding of dual purpose cattle requires as much and if any difference, more skill than the breeding of special purpose cattle. The dairy quality must not be developed at the expense of the beef quality nor the beef at the expense of the dairy. Both qualities must be advanced together, and it takes skill and experience in breeding to do it.

Probably no one breed is ideal as dual purpose cattle, but the Shorthorn, the Red Polled and the Devon approach most nearly to it. It is from these breeds that the general farmer must look for his supply of dual purpose cattle. The breeders of these should recognize the importance of developing both the beef and dairy qualities, and all tendency to breed for single or special purposes should be eliminated.—H. E. Price in the Orange, Ind. Farmer.

QUEER OCCUPATIONS.

What Some London and Paris Women Do for a Living.

The "dinner tester" is the latest example of the "ultra" type of Parisian refinement. The Parisian palate, you know, is the one thing worth living for, according to the idea of a certain class of people, whose pleasure in life depends upon the employment of the senses, says the New York Journal.

The "dinner taster" makes it her business to visit the fine houses and taste the dishes intended for dinner. She suggests improvements and shows the cook new ways of preparing dishes. That the business is a profitable one may be judged by the fact that she invariably rides in a cab.

In the east end of London a lucrative trade is followed by some score or so of women. The pawnbrokers there are very numerous and never lack for clients. Among the latter, however, are some who do not relish the idea of being brought into personal contact with "uncle."

It is for the benefit of these that the pawnbroker's agent exists. She goes several times a day to the pawnshop with articles belonging to the bashful ones, for whom she gets the highest sum procurable on the articles pledged.

For her service she receives a percentage on the amount obtained, ranging from a half-penny in the shilling, but her commission seldom comes to more than twopence on a single transaction.

Another enterprising London woman has hit upon a capital, although painful, business. She earns a profitable living by "breaking in" boots for members of the upper circles. She wears them for a few days, until they become easy and comfortable to their owners.

In three or four days they are sufficiently "tamed" and she only wears a pair two hours each day. She works hard, seeing that she sometimes wears thirty-six different pairs in a week. Half a crown a pair is the professional fee.

Destructibility of Human Bones.

Human bones are not so non-destructible as many persons suppose. The fact that they are occasionally discovered hundreds of years old proves nothing. It is the nature of their surroundings that has rendered them so long imperishable. As showing the readiness with which they disappear in salt water the draining of the Haarlem Lake by the Dutch Government has conveyed some important information. It will be recalled by persons acquainted with the history of the Netherlands that many shipwrecks and naval fights have taken place on Haarlem Lake and there many thousands found a watery grave. The canals and trenches dug to a considerable depth through the rescued land must have had an aggregate length of thousands of miles, and yet not a single human bone was exhumed from first to last. Some weapons and a few coins and one or two wrecked vessels alone rewarded the antiquaries, who watched the operations with the hope of a rich harvest. Here, as in cavern deposits and river gravels generally, works of art alone furnished evidence of the existence of man, even though no part of the deposit could be more than three hundred years old, as the lake was formed by an inundation toward the end of the sixteenth century.—New York Times.

T e Ruby Mines of Ceylon.

Ceylon's great ruby mines are world famous. For a substantial consideration the obliging Singalese merchant will take a ripe European out to his precious sand heaps and dig up superior specimens for his special benefit. The foreigner is always deeply impressed and is delighted with his costly purchase until he finds out about the man in Birmipgham, England, who runs a precious stone factory in connection with his glass plant. This man makes bushels of rubies of colored glass and ships them to Ceylon. There the clever natives bury them in the fabled sand mines, to be dug out under the eyes of the first foreign simpleton who comes along. Truly, there are tricks in all trades.

An Undelivered Letter.

A well-known firm of London music publishers received a few days ago a letter from the organist of a church in New London, Conn., preferring the following request: "Would you kindly inform me how a letter will reach Mr. Ben Jonson, author of song words, 'Drink to me only with thine eyes?'"—London Chronicle.

SIOUX PIPESTONES.

INDIANS LOATH TO LOSE THEIR FAMOUS RED CLAY.

There is No Other Deposit on Earth Like It---Legendary Love Connected with the Stone---The Traditional Emblem of Peace.

The Indian Department at Washington is now treating with the Sioux Indians for the cession of their title to the famous red pipestone reservation. The reservation is only one mile square, but it is known to the Indians all over the United States, because of the wonderful red pipeclay which is found here and for the legendary lore connected with this stone. This stone lies in the bed of Pipestone Creek, in the southwestern corner of the State of Minnesota, one bank of which is surmounted by a granite cliff some sixty feet high, while the opposite bank is formed by a gradual slope to the prairie. It was on this granite cliff that in 1838 John C. Fremont and Jean Nicolett, the French explorer, carved their names on a slab of granite that to-day stands out as prominent as when these men visited the sacred grounds of the red man. This particular spot, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, has been surrounded by an iron fence as a protection against the vandalism of relic hunters.

To this spot the Indians have been accustomed to make pilgrimages for centuries in search of their traditional emblem of peace, the red pipeclay. They have journeyed from the Rocky Mountains of the West, from the southern boundary of New Mexico and from the shores of Lake Erie that they might secure the beautiful red clay, soft when taken from its watery bed, but soon becoming hardened with exposure to the air.

Against the determination of the Government to set aside this land as a reservation, the Indians have filed a vigorous protest. They fear they are to be robbed of their sacred spot, when the reverse is the truth. It is to preserve the quarry that the Indian Department has taken these steps. But the Indians do not believe this.

The value of the red pipestone increases among the different Indian tribes as the distance from the quarry increases. At Devil's Lake, N. D., on the British boundary, a pipe made from this material will buy a pony. In Mexico and Arizano it will buy a wife, and among the remote tribes it has a purchasing value almost equal to its weight in gold, and is far more desirable as a commodity for barter than anything else that the Indian possesses.

There is a legend among the Indians of all tribes that when the world was young all the red men of the earth were gathered at this place, that they were about equally divided, one-half being at war with the other. While a deadly conflict was raging the floods came, and a temporary truce was arranged, as the Indians crowded around these bluffs in an effort to escape the waters. But the waters rose, and all the warriors were drowned. Now it is believed among the redskins that the red stone is the blood of those turbulent warriors whom the Great Spirit destroyed in a fit of anger.

This red stone has always been regarded as a symbol of peace and an omen of good fortune. Warring tribes for generations have recognized a truce while upon this sacred soil, and all tribes have been permitted to gather the blood of their fathers unmolested by their enemies, though they might engage in deadly conflict after both parties had withdrawn from the spot.

There is no other deposit on earth like it, at least none has yet been discovered. Just across the Minnesota boundary, north of Rainy Lake, there is a similar deposit of what is known as the stone of the Chippewas, but this is jet black and slightly harder than the red pipestone. The Chippewas make pipes of this black stone, and for all practical purposes it is as good for this purpose as the red stone. But the black stone is not prized by the Indians for the reason that there is no legend attached to it, nor is it supposed to possess that charm which is claimed for the owners of red pipes.

Through the countless visitations in search of the "blood of their fathers," the Indians have reduced the ledges of red stone until now there is very little of it exposed, and it is necessary to dig beneath the creek bed to obtain the rock. No one knows the extent of the deposit.—New York Sun.

Sweet Solicitude.

Mrs. Youngwife—Thank goodness, I've got the worst of my Spring cleaning done.

Mrs. Naybor—What! All by yourself?

Mrs. Youngwife—M-m. No. I got my husband to-day to take up the carpets and beat them, and take the beds apart and polish the furniture and——

Mrs. Naybor—Oh! Then he staid home all day?

Mrs. Youngwife—Yes. He said he felt so bad and he looked so wretched when he got up this morning that I just wouldn't let him go to the office.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Romance of a Russian Countess

A Russian Countess, Wyanoff by name, and conspicuous at court by reason of her wealth, has run off with her footman. It is a touching romance. The footman never told his love except by daily placing on the Countess's toilet table a lovely bouquet. His secret did not come out, however, until his mistress entered her apartment one day to find him in the act of kissing her portrait. An elopement and wedding soon followed, and the Countess put the finishing touches to the romance by buying a Bulgarian estate with which goes the title of Count.

SUMMER COMFORT.

Price $1.75.

What's nicer than a comfortable home? It takes very little money to furnish finely. Our general catalogue No. 52 tells all about Furniture, Refrigerators, Pictures, Mattings, Silverware, Mirrors, Baby Carriages, Stoves, Bedding, Upholstery Goods, Clocks, Crockery, Tinware, etc.

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Our 16-color Lithographed Catalogue No. 47 shows Carpets, Rugs, Portieres and Lace Curtains in hand-painted colors. Carpet sewed and lined free, and *freight prepaid.*

Price $3.50.

We manufacture Clothing ($5.50 to $14.90) cut to your measure, guaranteed to fit, and *prepay expressage.*

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Why pay retail prices when you can buy cheaper than your local dealer? All catalogues are free. Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON,
Dept. 314 Baltimore, Md.

The Poet Did Not Contribute.

"I am quite willing to contribute to the—er—amusement of the evening," interposed the amateur poet, who was bursting to read his latest, and couldn't get anybody to take the hints he threw out.

There was a sound like a groan from a corner of the room, and a guest went out. The others prepared for the worst, except one elderly man, who pulled down his waistcoat with an unnecessary show of determination.

"The title of this little effort," the poet went on, drawing a roll from an unsuspected pocket, is 'The Raindrops on the Roof.'"

"Well, of course it does," exclaimed the elderly man. "Where would you expect it to drop? When the rain drops on any well-regulated house, it naturally chooses the roof. Perhaps you expect people to take the roof off when it rains? Or you think that we imagine that it drops on the foundation, or in the umbrella-stand? Everybody else knows that rain drops on the roof, young man, and they don't want you to write a poem to tell 'em. If you can write one that will explain why it rains when a man goes out in a new hat and without an umbrella, we're open to hear it."

The poet did not contribute any further to the amusement of the evening.

Afghan Slaves.

Afghan slaves have not, as a rule the position that the Anti-Slavery Society is formed to combat. There is nothing pitiable in their condition. Afghan women are usually indolent and useless, except as the mothers of children, whom they absolutely neglect. It is the slaves who manage everything. Generally in a rich house their is one chief slave, a sort of housekeeper, rather a grand person, whom it is always wise to conciliate if you intend having many dealings with that establishment. In summer she is always dressed in purest white; in winter, velvet and brocades are not beyond her reach. She is generally an eldery person, with considerable influence and a good deal of authority.

Then there is another, who is a sort of a maid to the lady of the house; she is another person that it is not wise to quarrel with; she is always very much in evidence. She it is who prepares everything for her mistress' toilet, as also for her master's. It is the wife's special duty and privilege, however, when the things are being prepared, to wait upon her husband when he is dressing, to pour the water over his hands and feet during the religious washings, and to spread his prayer-carpet.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Paris has an automobile club with 1,300 members.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

There are only two cotton mills in Louisiana.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c, or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Mrs. Loubet greatly resembles her friend Mrs. Carnot in her charitable tenderness. She disposed of large sums among the poor and is a regular visitor at the hospitals.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Some weeks ago Grand Duke Constantine of Russia appeared before the Czar and Czarina in his own translation of "Hamlet," he appearing in the title role.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

In the earlier ages dancing was advocated as a cure for sickness.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1894.

The Tartaran alphabet contains 203 letters, being the longest in the world.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The people of the United States eat 4,000,000 bottles of pickles every week.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Sixty-nine electric street railway lines, to use the underground trolley, are projected in Vienna.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c. or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A hotel of thirty rooms was moved two miles on the ice across a lake in Indiana while the season of arctic winter was on.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Hold Fast to the Bible"—Lessons Drawn From the Sword of Eleazar—As He Grasped His Weapon So Should We Cleave to the Old Gospel.

TEXT: "And his hand clave unto the sword."—II Samuel xxiii., 10.

What a glorious thing to preach the Gospel! Some suppose that because I have resigned a fixed pastorate I will cease to preach. No, no. I expect to preach more than I ever have. If the Lord will, four times as much, though in manifold places. I would not dare to halt with such opportunity to declare the truth through the ear to audiences and to the eye through the printing press. And here we have a stirring theme put before us by the prophet.

A great general of King David was Eleazar, the hero of the text. The Philistines opened battle against him, and his troops retreated. The cowards fled. Eleazar and three of his comrades went into the battle and swept the field, for four men with God on their side are stronger than a whole regiment with God against them. "Fall back!" shouted the commander of the Philistine army. The cry ran along the host, "Fall back!" Eleazar, having swept the field, throws himself on the ground to rest, but the muscles and sinews of his hand had been so long bent around the hilt of his sword that the hilt was imbedded in the flesh, and the gold wire of the hilt had broken through the skin of the palm of the hand, and he could not drop this sword which he had so gallantly wielded. "His hand clave unto the sword." That is what I call magnificent fighting for the Lord God of Israel. And we want more of it.

I propose to show you how Eleazar took hold of the sword and how the sword took hold of Eleazar. I look at Eleazar's hand, and I come to the conclusion that he took the sword with a very tight grip. The cowards who fled had no trouble in dropping their swords. As they fly over the rocks I hear their swords clanging in every direction. It is easy enough for them to drop their swords, but Eleazar's hand clave unto the sword. In this Christian conflict we want a tighter grip of the Gospel weapons, a tighter grasp of the two edged sword of the truth. It makes me sick to see these Christian people who hold only a part of the truth and let the rest of the truth go, so that the Philistines, seeing the loosened grasp, wrench the whole sword away from them. The only safe thing for us to do is to put our thumb on the book of Genesis and sweep our hand around the book until the New Testament comes into the palm and keep on sweeping our hand around the book until the tips of the fingers clutch at the words "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." I like an infidel a great deal better than I do one of these namby pamby Christians who hold a part of the truth and let the rest go. By miracle God preserved this Bible just as it is, and it is a Damascus blade. The severest test to which a sword can be put in a sword factory is to wind the blade around a gun barrel like a ribbon, and then when the sword is let loose it flies back to its own shape. So the sword of God's truth has been fully tested, and it is bent this way and that way, but it always comes back to its own shape. Think of it! A book written nearly nineteen centuries ago, and some of it thousands of years ago, and yet in our time the average sale of this book is more than 20,000 copies every week and more than 1,000,000 copies a year! I say now that a book which is divinely inspired and divinely kept and divinely scattered is a weapon worth holding a tight grip of. Bishop Colenso will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the five books of Moses, and Strauss will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the miracles, and Renan will come along and try to wrench out of your hand the entire life of the Lord Jesus Christ, and your associates in the office or the factory or the banking house will try to wrench out of your hand the entire Bible, but in the strength of the Lord God of Israel and with Eleazar's grip hold on to it. You give up the Bible, you give up any part of it, and you give up pardon and peace and life in heaven.

Do not be ashamed, young man, to have the world know that you are a friend of the Bible. This book is the friend of all that is good, and it is the sworn enemy of all that is bad. An eloquent writer recently gives an incident of a very bad man who stood in a cell of a Western prison. This criminal had gone through all styles of crime, and he was there waiting for the gallows. The convict standing there at the window of the cell, this writer says, "looked out and declared, 'I am an infidel.' He said that to all the men and women and children who happened to be gathered there, 'I am an infidel.'" And the eloquent writer says, "Every man and woman there believed him." And the writer goes on to say, "If he had stood there saying, 'I am a Christian,' every man and woman would have said, 'He is a liar!'"

This Bible is the sworn enemy of all that is wrong, and it is the friend of all that is good. Oh, hold on it! Do not take part of it and throw the rest away. Hold on to all of it. There are so many people now who do not know. You ask them if the soul is immortal, and they say: "I guess it is; I don't know. Perhaps it is; perhaps it isn't." Is the Bible true? "Well, perhaps it is, and perhaps it isn't. Perhaps it may be, figuratively, and perhaps it may be partly, and perhaps it may not be at all." They despise what they call the apostolic creed, but if their own creed were written out it would read like this: "I believe in nothing, the maker of heaven and earth, and in nothing which it hath sent, which nothing was born of nothing and which nothing was dead and buried and descended into nothing and rose from nothing and ascended to nothing and now sitteth at the right hand of nothing, from which it will come to judge nothing. I believe in the holy agnostic church and in the communion of nothingarians and in the forgiveness of nothing and the resurrection of nothing and in the life that never shall be. Amen!" That is the creed of tens of thousands of people in this day. If you have a mind to adopt such a theory, I will not. "I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ and in the holy catholic church and in the communion of saints and in the life everlasting. Amen!" Oh, when I see Eleazar taking such a stout grip of the sword in the battle against sin and for righteousness, I come to the conclusion that we ought to take a stouter grip of God's eternal truth—the sword of righteousness.

As I look at Eleazar's hand I also notice his spirit of self forgetfulness. He did not notice that the hilt of the sword was eating through the palm of his hand. He did not know it hurt him. As he went out into the conflict he was so anxious for the victory he forgot himself, and that hilt might go never so deeply into the palm of his hand, it could not disturb him. "His hand clave unto the sword." Oh, my brothers and sisters, let us go into the Christian conflict with the spirit of self abnegation. Who cares whether the world praises us or denounces us? What do we care for misrepresentation or abuse or persecution in a conflict like this? Let us forget ourselves. That man who is afraid of getting his hand hurt will never kill a Philistine. Who cares whether you get hurt or not if you get the victory? Oh, how many Christians there are who are all the time worrying about the way the world treats them! They are so tired, and they are so abused, and they are so tempted, when Eleazar did not think whether he had a hand or an arm or a foot. All he wanted was victory.

We see how men forget themselves in worldly achievement. We have often seen men who, in order to achieve worldly success, will forget all physical fatigue and all annoyance and all obstacle. Just after the battle of Yorktown in the American Revolution a musician, wounded, was told he must have his limbs amputated, and they were about to fasten him to the surgeon's table, for it was long before the merciful discovery of anæsthetics. He said: "No; don't fasten me to that table. Get me a violin." A violin was brought to him, and he said "Now, go to work as I begin to play," and for forty minutes, during the awful pangs of amputation, he moved not a muscle nor dropped a note, while he played some sweet tune. Oh, is it not strange that with the music of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and with this grand march of the church militant on the way to become the church triumphant, we cannot forget ourselves and forget all pang and all sorrow and all persecution and all perturbation?

We know what men accomplish under worldly opposition. Men do not shrink back for antagonism or for hardship. You have admired Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," as brilliant and beautiful a history as was ever written, but some of you may not know under what disadvantages it was written—that "Conquest of Mexico"—for Prescott was totally blind, and he had two pieces of wood parallel to each other fastened, and totally blind, with his pen between those pieces of wood, he wrote the stroke against one piece of wood telling how far the pen must go in one way, the stroke against the other piece of wood telling how far the pen must go the other way. Oh, how much men will endure for worldly knowledge and for wordly success, and yet how little we endure for Jesus Christ! How many Christians there are that go around saying, "Oh, my hand; oh, my hand, my hurt hand! Don't you see there is blood on the sword?" while Eleazar, with the hilt imbedded in the flesh of his right hand, does not know it.

Must I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize
Or sailed through bloody seas?

What have we suffered in comparison with those who expired with suffocation or were burned or were chopped to pieces for the truth's sake? We talk of the persecution of olden times. There is just as much persecution going on now in various ways. In 1849, in Madagascar, eighteen men were put to death for Christ's sake. They were to be hurled over the rocks, and before they were hurled over the rocks, in order to make their death the more dreadful in anticipation, they were put in baskets and swung to and fro over the precipice that they might see how many hundred feet they would have to be dashed down, and while they were swinging in these baskets over the rocks they sang:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the billows near me roll,
While the tempest still is high.

Then they were dashed down to death. Oh, how much others have endured for Christ, and how little we endure for Christ! We want to ride to heaven in a Pullman sleeping car, our feet on soft plush, the bed made up early, so we can sleep all the way, the black porter of death to wake us up only in time to enter the golden city. We want all the surgeons to fix our hand up. Let them bring on all the lint and all the bandages and all the salve, for our hand is hurt, while Eleazar does not know his hand is hurt. "His hand clave unto the sword."

As I look at Eleazar's hand I come to the conclusion that he has done a great deal of hard hitting. I am not surprised when I see that these four men—Eleazar and his three companions drove back the army of Philistines—that Eleazar's sword clave to his hand, for every time he struck an enemy with one end of the sword the other end of the sword wounded him. When he took hold of the sword, the sword took hold of him.

Oh, we have found an enemy who cannot be conquered by rosewater and soft speeches. It must be sharp stroke and straight thrust. There is intemperance, and there is fraud, and there is gambling, and there is lust, and there are 10,000 battalions of iniquity, armed Philistine iniquity. How are they to be captured and overthrown? Soft sermons in morocco cases laid down in front of an exquisite audience will not do it. You have got to call things by their right name. You have got to expel from our churches Christians who eat the sacrement on Sunday and devour widow's houses all the week. We have got to stop our indignation against the Hittites and the Jebusites and the Girgashites and let those poor wretches go and apply our indignation to the modern transgressions which need to be dragged out and slain. Ahabs here, Herods here, Jezebels here, the massacre of the infants here. Strike for God so hard that while you slay the sin the sword will adhere to your own hand. I tell you, my friends, we want a few John Knoxes and John Wesleys in the Christian church today. The whole tendency is to refine on Christian work. We keep on refining on it until we send apologetic word to iniquity we are about to capture it. And we must go with sword silver chased and presented by the ladies, and we must ride on white palfrey under embroidered housing, putting the spurs in only just enough to make the charger dance gracefully, and then we must send a missive, delicate as a wedding card, to ask the old black giant of sin if he will not surrender. Women saved by the grace of God and on glorious mission sent, detained from Sabbath classes because their new hat is not done. Churches that shook our cities with great revivals sending around to ask some demonstrative worshiper if he will not please to say "Amen" and "hallelujah" a little softer. It seems as if in our churches we wanted a baptism of cologne and balm of a thousand flowers when we actually need a baptism of fire from the Lord God of Pentecost. But we are so afraid somebody will criticise our sermons or criticise our prayers or criticise our religious work that our anxiety for the world's redemption is lost in the fear we will get our hand hurt, while Eleazar went into the conflict, "and his hand clave unto the sword."

But I see in the next place what a hard thing it was for Eleazar to get his hand and his sword parted. The muscles and the sinews had been so long grasped around the sword he could not drop it when he proposed to drop it, and his three comrades, I suppose, came up and tried to help him, and they bathed the back part of his hand, hoping the sinews and muscles would relax. But no. "His hand clave unto the sword." Then they tried to pull open the fingers and to pull back the thumb, but no sooner were they pulled back than they closed again, "and his hand clave unto the sword." But after awhile they were successful, and then they noticed that the curve in the palm of the hand corresponded exactly with the curve of the hilt. "His hand clave unto the sword."

You and I have seen it many a time. There are in the United States to-day many aged ministers of the Gospel. They are too feeble now to preach. In the church records the word standing opposite their name is "emeritus," or the words are "a minister without charge." They were a heroic race. They had small salaries and but few books, and they swam spring freshets to meet their appointments, but they did in their day a mighty work for God. They took off more of the heads of Philistine iniquity than you could count from noon to sundown. You put that old minister of the Gospel now into a prayer meeting or occasional pulpit or a sick room where there is some one to be comforted, and it is the same old ring to his voice and the same old story of pardon and peace and Christ and heaven. His hand has so long clutched the sword in Christian conflict he cannot drop it. "His hand clave unto the sword."

The Czar and Two Emperors to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the Czar, the German Emperor and Emperor Francis Joseph at Sciernevice, Russia, upon the occasion of a great hunting party next autumn.

FORTUNE IN BIRDS' EGGS.

Tricky Methods of a Parisian Dealer Brought to Light.

A sparrow's egg seems of little or no value, and yet there is a man in Paris who can transform it into a prize really worth having. Indeed, this ingenious gentleman makes a very handsome income through his skill in coloring birds' eggs. As to the legitimacy of his business, the reader can judge for himself, says the San Francisco Call.

A few years ago this wide-awake Parisian was an assistant in a provincial museum of natural history, and while there he learned and saw a great deal which has since been of much use to him. So much, indeed, did he learn that when he lost his position he went to Paris and determined to start in business for himself. His apprenticeship at the museum had shown him the value of birds' eggs, and he promptly decided to make a living by dealing in rare eggs. True, he had only a very small collection of eggs with which to start business, but this was a trifling obstacle to a man of his versatile genius. He knew that there were many collectors in various countries who were willing to pay fancy prices for eggs, and he resolved to supply their demands, no matter how extravagant they might be.

Of course, not having many rare eggs, and lacking the necessary facilities for procuring them, he could not supply them unless he manufactured them, and this he did. For example, if a collector wrote to him for a penguin's egg he would make out of gypsum a shell exactly resembling that of a penguin's egg and he would forward it to his customer, who would never dream that a penguin had not laid it. As a rule, however, he uses a shell of some common egg, his sole care being to see that it corresponds in size with the desired egg. The eggs of the common flycatcher are very cheap, and by coloring them properly they can be made to resemble much costlier eggs. Again, a duck's egg costs very little, and yet our ingenious Frenchman could easily transform it into an egg worth from 40 to 60 francs. Pigeons' eggs are also very useful for a similar purpose, since they are exactly the same size as many very rare eggs. Any one with a knowledge of chemistry could change them so that the pigeons themselves would not recognize them.

Almost every collector of birds' eggs desires to have one or two finely marked nightingales' eggs and is willing to pay a high price for them. The Parisian dealer was well aware of this little weakness, and, larks being more abundant than nightingales, he found no difficulty in getting larks' eggs and coloring them so that they were exactly like the genuine article as deposited in remote places by the timorous nightingale.

What He Could Do.

At breakfast recently a Washington young woman found a little note at her plate saying that her aunt had arrived from the East the night before and was at a well known hotel. About 9 o'clock she went to the hotel indicated, and asked the clerk whether the newcomer had been down to breakfast yet. The clerk informed her that he did not believe she had been down, and offered to send up a card.

"Oh, never mind doing that," she replied. "You just tell me the number of her room and I will go up."

"No. —," promptly replied the clerk, and the young woman took the elevator.

Upon arriving at the door of No. —, instead of rapping, she softly put her ear to the door and listened, in order that she might not disturb her aunt if she were asleep. She heard no noise, and so took one of her cards, and after writing "Will come again at 10, Jane," she tied a little bunch of flowers to it and left it on the knob, where it would fall into the doorway when the door was opened.

At 10 o'clock she came again. The clerk had not seen her aunt, and did not believe that she had left her room. So, after looking about the parlors in vain, she went to the door of No. — and softly tapped.

"Who is it?" came a gruff voice, and at the same time a man opened the door and stepped out into the hall.

"Oh, you are the party who was coming again at 10, are you?" continued the man, smilingly. "Well, what can I do for you?"

"Nothing, thank you," she replied, "unless you come downstairs and help me thrash that hotel clerk."—Philadelphia Call.

The Largest Trees in the World.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mascali, near the foot of Mount Etna, and is called "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses." Its name rose from the report that Queen Jane, of Aragon, with her principal nobility, took refuge from a violent storm under its branches. The trunk is two hundred and four feet in circumference. The largest tree in the United States, it is said, stands near Bear Creek, on the north fork of the Tule River, in California. It measures one hundred and forty feet in circumference. The giant redwood tree in Nevada is one hundred and nineteen feet in circumference.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Admiral Dewey a Butterfly Chaser.

Our new Admiral, George Dewey, has a hobby almost as strong as his conception of naval discipline and public duty. He is not, as he has been represented, a philatelist, but he is one of the most enthusiastic lepidopterists alive. During his long years of naval travel he has secured many thousands of magnificent specimens of the butterfly, and to-day he has the finest private collection in America. This collection is insured for about $8,000, which is only a fraction of its real value.

Are Wild Cherry Leaves Poisonous?

It is believed in many neighborhoods that live stock, especially cattle, are occasionally poisoned by eating leaves of wild cherry or shrubs. In woods pastures these cherry trees are sometimes cut off, then from the stumps grow innumerable sprouts. Cattle being pastured in these localities eat the leaves with what is thought to be fatal results.

To obtain some definite knowledge along this line the New Hampshire experiment station conducted some tests during the past two summers. The wild, black cherry, the wild yellow or "horse" plum and the dwarf cherry were used. Investigations showed that the leaves of the last two varieties were perfectly harmless. The test then proceeded with the three first named. Of these three it was found that the leaves of the wild black cherry are the most poisonous, though all are dangerous.

There is a popular opinion that the cherry leaves are poisonous only when cut and later eaten in a wilted condition. Some hold that cattle may safely nibble at them when growing without danger. They are also considered quite harmless when dried. The investigation proved, however, that both the wilted and fresh leaves are poisonous, while the dried are always to be regarded with suspicion. Vigorous young leaves from fresh shoots are most liable to be eaten by cattle and are far more poisonous than the leaves from the mature tree or the stunted shrub. Leaves wilted in bright sunlight to about 70 per cent. of the original weight or until they begin to appear slightly limp yield the greatest amount of prussic acid, the poisonous element.

In the minds of moody, distrustful persons, an insidious word reported by espionage, an appearance of hypocrisy, or a slight doubt, make more impression than a thousand imprudences.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

The courtship period for Ayer's Sarsaparilla

passed long since, when it won the confidence and esteem of thoughtful men and women *50 years ago.*

You need have no doubts, if, when you go to buy Sarsaparilla, you simply say the old name

"AYER'S"

That is the kind that cured your fathers and their fathers before them, and it is the kind that will cure you. Other Sarsaparillas may look like it, may even taste like it, but somehow or other they haven't the knack of curing people that Ayer's has. Just try one bottle of Ayer's today.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

The Potash Question.

A thorough study of the subject has proven that crop failures can be prevented by using fertilizers containing a **large percentage** of Potash; no plant can grow without Potash.

We have a little book on the subject of Potash, written by authorities, that we would like to send to every farmer, free of cost, if he will only write and ask for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
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FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases. Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Believue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 PER WEEK. Local agent wanted at once in every town, large or small. Nothing to sell, short hours; salary, ten dollars per week. Address with stamp, J. A. C., 1267 Broadway, Room 12, New York City.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 100 testimonials.

B N U 17.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURED. GUARANTEED Sanitarium or Home, treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 27

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

A Modern Department Store,

10,000 SQUARE FEET.

The following first-class lines are obtainable in Centre county only at The Racket,

Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods.

"Botany Mills" Novelties in Dress Goods.

Vantine Silks, evclusive patterns

"Centemerie" Kid Gloves.

Her Majesty Corsets.

Cordette—(Interlining.)

"Empress" Teas and Coffees.

National Standard 10c Sheet Music.

The list is not nearly complete, but enough to show U that The Racket is a unique store in this county and worthy of Ur patronage.

No matter where U go. whether in city or town, U will find the above lines only in the leading stores, and this fact should prove to U that The Racket is Bellefonte's leading store. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

We see some of our industrious folks making garden; true the season is at hand, and we have a full line of tools suitable for doing such work.

Shovels, Rakes,

Hoes, etc., etc.

We also handle

Poultry Wire

In the different widths. In fact our stock of Hardware in general is more complete than ever.

We will also be glad to give information or get prices on any article pertaining to this line not usually kept in the general trade.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 22 to 25, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 27, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 28, great central valleys 29 to May 1, eastern states May 2.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states May 1. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 30, great central valleys May 2, eastern states May 4.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. May 8 will average below and rainfall above normal east, and the reverse of these west of the Rockies.

The first storm wave of that month will reach the Pacific coast about May 3, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10.

Reduced Rates to Lancaster via P. R. R.

On account of the parade of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Lancaster, Pa., May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets, from all stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania, to Lancaster and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum rate twenty-five cents.

Tickets will be sold on May 8 and 9, good to return until May 10, inclusive, but will not be valid for passage on the Pennsylvania Limited. apr27-2t

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

Montandon, Edward Hummel, age 77 years.

Lewisburg, B. B. Harris, age 60 yrs.

Milton Ella, daughter of Daniel Shrader, aged 29 years.

Millmont, Mary E. Rearick, age 58y.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Yeagertown, Maggie Galvin.

Lewistown, W. H. Fultz, aged 20y.

Milroy, Maria Ritter, aged 48 yrs.

Bedford, Thomas Wolfkeil, age 57y.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

PREACHER TAKES HIS LIFE.

Rev. W. C. McCool a Native of this Valley Commits Suicide.

Rev. William McCool, pastor of the Lutheran church at West Point, Nebraska, committed suicide last Thursday morning by shooting himself with a shot gun, at that place.

Rev. McCool was a native of Gregg township, this county, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob McCool, of Spring Mills, and is well known to many in this valley and throughout this part of the state.

He was a minister of recognized ability and stood well in his charge. About four years ago his wife died, leaving four children. Since then he had shown signs of despondency and melancholia. Last Thursday morning Rev. McCool left his home at West Point, at about nine o'clock, and was seen by several persons proceeding in the direction of the brick yards, where his remains were afterwards found. He had made an appointment with a Lutheran minister of Omaha, Rev. Luther Kuhns, for that day, and was to meet him at noon when the train arrived. As Mr. McCool failed to keep his appointment the gentleman went to the Lutheran parsonage. He had not been seen for several hours and as he had been suffering from melancholia for some time it was feared that he might have sought refuge in death.

A search was at once instituted and he was followed to within a short distance of the brick yards. Here in a barn was found his lifeless body.

He had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and pushed off the trigger with his foot. The charge was great enough to blow his head from his shoulders, his features being entirely unrecognizable. The weapon used was a shot gun, which he had borrowed from a neighbor whom he told that he was going hunting. The discovery of his body was not made until some hours after the suicide had been committed.

He was aged about fifty-three years, and leaves a family of four children. He was married to a Miss Fisher, of Selinsgrove, and about fifteen years ago was pastor of the Lutheran charge at New Berlin, Union county. His remains were interred by the side of his wife in the cemetery at Ponca, Neb.

Rev. McCool had many friends in Penns valley where he was born and raised who will be greatly shocked to to learn of his untimely end.

Story of April and Enoch Mahew.

During the first week of April some Kylertown people cut ice eight inches thick from ponds and filled their ice houses. On April 8th, we are informed by a citizen of Goshen township, that it was difficult to drive a wagon on the north side of Lick Run hill, owing to the ice. This brings up the story of 1837, when Enoch Mahew, then residing at Shawsville, drove a cow across the river on the ice on the 13th day of April, which event is yearly revived by the old settlers. Coming back within the recollection of the editor of this paper, we recall that on the 10th and 11th of April, 1894, ten inches of snow fell. In 1874, on April 12th, the mercury sank to 18 degrees, and on the 30th of April, 1888, the thermometer reached the highest temperature, viz: 90 degrees. The warmest April recorded was in 1871, when the thermometer averaged 57 degrees, and the coldest was that of 1874, when the mean temperature was 43 degrees.—Clearfield Raftsman's *Journal*.

Husband and Wife in One Grave.

The unusual occurrence of a husband and wife buried at the same time in one grave occurred at Bellefonte on Sunday last. Friday Mrs. Margaret Lyon, widow of John Lyon, died there after a brief illness from paralysis. Her husband, John Lyon, died in Pittsburg about two months ago and his remains, which had been interred in Pittsburg, were exhumed and brought to Bellefonte on Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon the bodies of husband and wife were buried in the Lyon family lot in Union Cemetery. Mrs. Lyon was a niece of Judge Acheson, of the United States Circuit Court, and before her marriage was Miss Margaret McKnight, a Pittsburg belle.

Incendiary Brungard Attempts Suicide.

George Brungard, the farmer near Mackeyville, who confessed to having burned the barn on the farm of Miss Puella Dornblazer, Friday attempted suicide by butting his head against a wall. Doctor Holloway, of Salona, was summoned to attend him. The doctor found that a number of quite serious injuries had been inflicted. Brungard's attempt at self-destruction, says the Wm'sport Sun, was due to remorse over the unfortunate condition of affairs in which he finds himself. He is under $1500 bail for trial at next term of court.

Reduced Rates to Harrisburg via P. R. R.

On account of the unveiling of the Hartranft Monument at Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania, to Harrisburg and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum rate twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold on May 10, 11, and 12, and will be good to return until May 13, inclusive, but will not be valid for passage on the Pennsylvania Limited. apr27-2t

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.

Mrs. Katharine Miller Dies in Her 88th Year.

The death of Mrs. Katharine Miller occurred last Friday morning at about five o'clock, at the home of her son Jerry Miller, on Church street, at the greatly advanced age of nearly 88 years.

Mrs. Miller was the widow of John M. Miller, deceased, who died over twenty years ago, and has since made her home with her son. She was born in Dauphin county, and on August next would have passed her 88th year.

She bore her great age easily, always enjoying good health, except for slight indispositions at times. About ten days before her death, she was attacked with bilious fever. Pleurisy and other complications set in and death soon resulted.

She was the mother of seven children, two of them Mrs. Jacob Ripka, of Centre Hall, and Augustus, who died some months ago at Mill Hall, preceded her in death. The surviving ones are, Jonathan E., of Bellefonte; John, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. P. C. Leitzell, and Mrs. Aaron Erhard, both of Girard, Kansas, and Jerry, Centre Hall.

The funeral took place on Monday forenoon. Interment was made in the Centre Hall cemetery. Rev. Rearick, pastor of the Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a life-long and consistent member, officiated in the services.

SUICIDE RATHER THAN TRIAL.

Farmer Attempts His Life Rather than Defend a Charge of Arson.

Reuben Frantz, a young farmer of Port Matilda, this county, shot himself through the head Tuesday morning, rather than appear in court to stand trial for the crime of arson. During the past year Centre county farmers have been in constant fear because of frequent barn burnings, some of which were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

On April 4, Christian Sharer, of Worth township, lost several thousand dollars by the total destruction of his barn and burning of farm implements and live stock. The fire was surely incendiary, and in a few hours Sharer had collected what he deemed indisputable evidence as to the guilty parties. On warrants sworn out by him, Reuben and John Frantz, two neighboring farmers, were arrested and held under $1,000 bond for trial this week. Monday the men were in Bellefonte, but the case not being called in the evening Reuben went home, ostensibly to summon additional witnesses.

Tuesday morning when the father, Samuel Frantz, and another brother left home for the train to go to Bellefonte. Reuben remained behind until the former were out of sight, then deliberately drew a revolver and shot himself. The ball entered his head between the temple and left ear and while the wound is very dangerous yet the doctors say there is some hope of recovery as the brain was not penetrated.

Support Home Paper.

The tendency of outside competition from the cities is to discourage the local newspaper and make harder the conditions of its existence. This ought not so to be. There is nothing that can take the place of the local newspaper as an active agent in promoting the welfare of a community—certainly not the cheap city weekly, whose interests are elsewhere and which must necessarily be unfamiliar with local opinion and local needs. The churches, charitable organizations and local enterprises are encouraged by the local paper, largely without money price. What foreign publications can or would do this? Such service is worth much in a community. The good town and county paper is worthy of a large and loyal constituency, aside from the fact that such papers expend their money for labor, rent, etc., in the home market.

Seven Months School Term.

The bill providing the minimum school term to be seven months will not affect the present school term, but will go into effect after the closing of the school year ending the first Monday in June, 1899. It provides, however, that the annual term may remain as at present in districts where the maximum amount of tax allowed by law to be levied for school purposes, together with the state appropriation to which such districts are entitled, shall be found insufficient to keep the schools open a greater length of time than six months.

More Loafers than are Needed.

Young man, follow not in the footsteps of the loafer, and make an example of him who was born tired, for verily, their business is overstocked, and the seats in the corners are all taken, and the whittling places all occupied, it is better to saw wood at two bits a cord than to whittle in a loafing match and growl about the government.

Poor Wheat Prospects.

We have seen many of the wheat fields in this county of late, and they present more bare spots of yellow than of green. Some fields will not pay for the plowing or seed sown. The prospect is barely for half a crop. The best farms suffered equally with those of less value, from last winter's destructive cold.

DIED AT CENTRE HILL.

Postmaster Michael Strohm Answers the Last Call.

Potter township lost one of its prominent and esteemed citizens early monday morning in the death of Mr. Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill after an illness dating back several months, from a general breaking down of health incident to old age.

Mr. Strohm was aged over 82 years, being born in 1816, in Lebanon county, Pa. When about nineteen years of age, with his parents, he came to Centre county. He followed the occupation of farmer for many years until 1877, when he moved to Centre Hill and embarked in the mercantile trade, which he followed until his death. For over twenty years he has served the people of his vicinity as postmaster, retaining his commission until the last. Being of an industrious and energetic disposition, he amassed considerable competence, and was held in high esteem by all who bore his acquaintance. He was a devout Christian, a member of the Methodist church, in which he was actively associated.

About four years ago his wife's sudden death occurred—only a few months before the fiftieth wedding anniversary.

Their children were: John, who died at the age of nineteen years; William, of Red Cloud, Neb., who was accidentally shot while hunting; Elmira, wife of W. A. Kerr, of near Centre Hill; James B., ex-County Commissioner, of Centre Hill; Sallie and Annie (twins) who died in infancy; Horace, deceased, and Laura wife of W. W. Bayard, of Philadelphia.

The funeral took place yesterday, Wednesday morning. Interment was made in the M. E. cemetery at Sprucetown.

Dead Lumber Camps.

The lumber camps in the mountain regions south of this valley are gradually being abandoned with the exhaustion of the lumber. John Duncan's camp, one mile south of Paddy mountain, composed of lumber mill and half dozen houses, is quiet and mills and houses torn down and removed and the rails on several miles of tramroad taken up. This camp had been in operation over ten years.

Another large camp, in the mountains 2 miles below Garrity's, quit operations two years ago and the machinery has been removed. The tramroad leading to this mill was 15 miles in length and the rails have been taken up. Its outlet was at Paddy mountain.

With a dozen other lumber operations in the mountains of the Penns creek watershed, the same story may be told. The mountains bordering this valley on the south are about denuded of the magnificent timber with which nature had garbed them.

Have no Right on the Sidewalks.

Judge Mitchell, of Tioga county, says: "A bicyclist has no right upon a sidewalk, and no borough can by ordinance give him that right, or make his riding upon the sidewalk legal. A bicycle is a vehicle, and as such, has no more right to run on the sidewalks than has a cart or wagon drawn by horses. If a bicyclist rides upon the sidewalk he is there illegally, and if he should accidentally run over a child or any person and kill him, he would be guilty of manslaughter, no matter if he were riding with the greatest precaution and care, for the reason that his being upon the sidewalk was in itself illegal and would make accident of this kind serious in its results to the bicyclist; whereas, if he were legally upon the highway, possibly no blame could be attached to him by reason of unavoidable accident of the character referred to.

Hastings Not in the "Dirty Business."

Ex-Governor Daniel H. Hastings was very indignant the other day over the allegation made by Attorney Shields in the Quay trial that he had, in conjunction with Quay, been a borrower from the People's Bank, in February, 1897. The ex-Governor emphatically denied the charge, and telegraphed District Attorney Rothermel that he was ready and willing to go to Philadelphia and so testify. Governor Hastings said: "I don't want my name mixed up in such dirty business in such a gratuitous and malicious manner."

Valuable Cows Killed.

Rev. S. Creighton, of near Mackeyville, having received offers to sell some of his high bred cattle, called on the state veterinarian to make a thorough examination before he would permit them to be sold. The veterinary surgeon found that three registered cows and one grade cow were afflicted with tuberculosis, and they were accordingly killed. Mr. Creighton had been offered $60 for the cows, but as they were killed by order of the state official he will be paid $50 apiece for the registered cows and $30 for the grade cow.

Was Well Known Here.

Samuel McWilliams died at his home at McVeytown, on 13 inst. Remains were interred at Reedsville. He was a banker at McVeytown, and also the owner of seven of Centre county's best farms.

A FEW THINGS

You will need pretty soon

AND WE WOULD LIKE TO SUPPLY THEM.

Sunbonnets, 12 and 25c.
Men's Harvest Straw Hats, 5 to 22c.
Boys' Harvest Straw Hats, 5 to 17c.
Sweat Pads, 29c.
Whitewash Brushes, 3, 4, 5, 10, 19, 22, 29 and 44c.
Scrub Brushes, 5 to 10c.
Corn Brooms, 12 to 24c.
Whisp and Toy Brooms, 10c.
12 inch Stove Brushes, 10c.
250 Carpet Tacks, 2c.
Nickle Plated Magnetized Tack Hammer, 8c.
4 inch heavy blade Screw Drivers, 8c.
Flue Stops, 5c.
22 inch Galvanized Tubs, 9c.
Porcelain or Iron Bed Casters, 7c. per set.
8-arm Clothes Dryer, 10c.
33 1-3 feet Drying Surface Folding Clothes Horses, 48c.

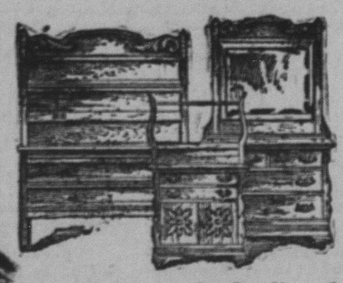
S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

We Still Sell Chamber Suits.....

At the Same Old Prices.

The raise in prices has not affected us



You want to see the fine line of

Couches and Rockers

we carry in stock.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

An Important Question.

If your friends or neighbors are suffering from coughs, colds, sore throat, or any throat or lung disease (including consumption,) ask them if they have ever used Otto's Cure. This famous German remedy is having a large sale here and is performing some wonderful cures of throat and lung diseases. No matter what other medicines have failed to do, try Otto's Cure. Large sizes 25c. and 50c. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Sugar Valley Notes.

D. M. Morris, and wife of W. E. Conser, are both quite ill.

Michael Lamy, of near Greenburr, died on 24, aged 72 years.

A new bank barn is being erected on the former George Snook farm.—Clinton Republican.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

BORAXINE

A substitute for soap, for all washing and cleansing purposes.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF SOAP.

Dip the garment in hot water, lay it on the wash-board and with thumb and finger, sprinkle a little Boraxine over garment, roll it up and lay in tub and soak 30 minutes. Rub lightly on wash-board and dirt will fall out at once; if water gets too dirty take clean. Rinse to get suds out. Blue with a little Boraxine in the water and your wash is done.

A blessing to every housekeeper using it. 10c. a lb. package.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

HELLO!

Tell Your Neighbors About the

30 Golden Oak Chamber Suits

Just received at W. R. Brachbill's. They were bought at a sacrifice sale before the advance in prices. Now you get the prices.

A Solid Oak Suit, Large Beveled Plate Mirror, Double Top, price $12 75

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Phone 1203. - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.